The Huntingdon Journal.

VOL. 46. HUNTINGDON, PA., SEPTEMBER 20, 1871. NO. 37.

Huntingdon Journal.

DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

On the Corner of Bath and Washington streets.

HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at Two Dollars per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2,50 if not paid within six months from date of subscription, and Three Dollars if not paid within the year.

No paper discontinued, unless at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at TEN CENTS per line for each of the first four insertions, FIVE CENTS per line for each subsequent insertion less than three months.

Regular monthly and yearly advertisements will be inserted at the following rates:

	3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y		3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y
2 50	4 00	5 00	6 00	¼col	9 00	18 00	$ 27	$ 36	
4 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	½ "	24 00	36 00	50	65	
6 00	10 00	14 00	18 00	¾ "	34 00	50 00	65	80	
8 00	14 00	20 00	24 00						
9 50	18 00	25 00	30 00	1 col	36 00	60 00	80	100	

Special notices will be inserted at TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS per line, and local and editorial notices at FIFTEEN CENTS per line.

Resolutions of Associations, Communications of limited or individual interest, and notices of Marriages and Deaths, exceeding five lines, will be charged 10 CENTS per line.

Bills and other notices will be charged to the parties having them inserted.

Advertising Agents must find their commission in the rates of these figures.

Advertising accounts are due and collectable after the advertisement is once inserted.

PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and Fancy Colors, done with neatness and dispatch.—Pamphlets, Bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every size and style, printed at the shortest notice. Everything in the Printing line will be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.

Professional Cards.

DENGATE, Surveyor, Warriorsmark, Pa. [ap12,'71.

CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

R. R. R. WIESTLING, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office removed to No. 618½ Hill street, (SMITH'S BUILDING.) [apr.5,'71-1y.

R. J. C. FLEMMING respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office second floor of Brigham's building, on corner of 4th and Hill may24.

R. D. P. MILLER, Office on Hill street, in the room formerly occupied by John McCulloch, Huntingdon, Pa., would respectfully offer his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. [jan.4,'71.

R. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office on Washington street, one door east of the Presbyterian Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, Hill St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

GLAZIER, Notary Public, corner of Washington and Smith streets, Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.12'71.

C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law. Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, [ap.19,'71.

SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

R. PATTON, Druggist and Apothecary, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. Prescriptions accurately compounded. Liquors for Medicinal purposes. [nov.23,'70.

HALL MUSSER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, second floor of Brown's new building, Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the all Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of decedents. Office in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

A. POLLOCK, Surveyor and Real Estate Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend surveying in all its branches. Will also buy, rent Farms, Houses, and Real Estate of every and, in any part of the United States. Send circular. [jan.4'71.

W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., ors' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended with great care and promptness. Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

ALLEN LOVELL, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of Estates, &c.; and all other Legal Business executed with fidelity and dispatch. Office in room lately occupied by R. Milton Speer, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

TILES ZENTMYER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend promptly to legal business. Office in Cunningham's new building. [jan.4,'71.

M. & M. S. LYTLE, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend to all kinds of legal business entrusted to their care. Office on the south side of Hill street, fourth door west of Smith. [jan.4,'71.

A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY

SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government will be promptly prosecuted. Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

W. MYTON, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office with J. Sewell Stewart, [jan.4,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 1 Hill street. [ap19,'71.

Miscellaneous.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, Huntingdon, Pa. JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor. January 4, 1871.

ALLISON MILLER. H. BUCHANAN.

MILLER & BUCHANAN, DENTISTS, No. 228 Hill Street, HUNTINGDON, PA. April 5, '71-1y.

NEAR THE RAILROAD DEPOT, COR. WAYNE and JUNIATA STREETT UNITED STATES HOTEL, HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA. CLAIN & CO., PROPRIETORS. Mch15-tf

ROBT. KING, Merchant Taylor, 412 Washington street, Huntingdon, Pa., a liberal share of patronage respectfully solicited. April 12, 1871.

NEWISTOWN BOILER WORKS. SNYDER, WEIDNER & CO., Manufacturers of Locomotive and Stationary Boilers, Tanks, Pipes, Filling-Barrows for Furnaces, and Sheet Iron Work of every description. Works on Logan Street, Lewistown, Pa. All orders promptly attended to. Repairing done at short notice. [Apr 5,'71,1y.*

Election Proclamation.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

PROCLAMATION.—NOTICE OF GENERAL ELECTION TO BE HELD ON *TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10th, 1871*

Pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, Anno Domini 1820, I, D. R. P. NEELY, High Sheriff of the county of Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said county of Huntingdon, on the 1st Tuesday after the second Monday of October, (being the 10th day of OCTOBER), at which time the following officers will be elected:

One person for the office of Auditor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for the office of Surveyor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for the office of President Judge of the counties of Cambria, Blair and Huntingdon.

One person for the office of Associate Judge of Huntingdon county.

One person to represent the county of Huntingdon in the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for the office of High Sheriff of Huntingdon county.

One person for the office of Treasurer of Huntingdon county.

One person for the office of Coroner of Huntingdon county.

One person for the office of County Commissioner of Huntingdon county.

One person for the office of Director of the Poor of Huntingdon county.

One person for the office of Auditor of Huntingdon county.

In pursuance of said act, I also hereby make known and give notice, that the places of holding the aforesaid general election in the several election districts within the said county of Huntingdon, are as follows, to wit:

1st district, composed of the township of Henderson, at the Union School House.

2d district, composed of Dublin township, at Pleasant Hill School House, near Joseph Nelson's, in said township.

3d district, composed of so much of Warriorsmark township, as is not included in the 19th district, at the school house adjoining the town of Warriorsmark.

4th district, composed of the township of Hopewell; at Rough and Ready Furnace.

5th district, composed of the township of Barree, at the house of James Livingston, in the town of Saulsburg, in said township.

6th district, composed of the borough of Shirleysburg, and all that part of the township of Shirley not included within the limits of District No. 24, as hereinafter mentioned and described, at the house of David Fraker, dec'd. in Shirleysburg.

7th district, composed of Porter and part of Walker township, and so much of West township as is included in the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of Tobias Caufman's Farm on the bank of the Little Juniata river, to the lower end of Jackson's narrows, thence in a northwesterly direction to the most southerly part of the farm owned by Michael Maguire, thence north 40 degrees west to the top of Tussey's mountain to intersect the line of Franklin township, thence along the said line to Little Juniata river, thence down the same to the place of beginning, at the public school house opposite the German Reformed Church, in the borough of Alexandria.

8th district, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house of Geo. W. Mattern, in said township.

9th district, composed of Tell township, at the Union school house, near the Union Meeting house, in said township.

10th district, composed of Springfield township, at the school house, near Hugh Madden's, in said township.

11th district, composed of Union township, at Grant school house, in the borough of Mapleton, in said township.

12th district, composed of Brady township, at the Centre school house, in said township.

13th district, composed of Morris township, at public school house No. 2, in said township.

14th district, composed of that part of West township not included in 7th and 26th districts, at the public school house on the farm now owned by Miles Lewis (formerly owned by James Ennis), in said township.

15th district, composed of Walker township, at the house of Benjamin Magahy, in M'Connellstown.

16th district, composed of the township of Tod, at the Green school house, in said township.

17th district, composed of Oneida township, at the house of William Long, Warm Springs.

18th district, composed of Cromwell township, at the house now occupied by David Raubs, in Orbisonia.

19th district, composed the borough of Birmingham, with the several tracts of land near to and attached to the same, now owned and occupied by Thomas M. Owens, John K. McCahan, Andrew Robeson, John Gensimer and Wm. Gensimer, and the tract of land now owned by George and John Shoenberger, known as the Porter tract, situate in the township of Warriorsmark, at the public school house in said borough.

20th district, composed of the township of Cass, at the public school house in Cassville, in said township.

21st district, composed of the township of Jackson, at the public house of Edward Littles, at McAlavy's Fort, in said township.

22d district, composed of the township of Clay, at the public school house in Scottsville.

23d district, composed of the township of Penn, at the public school house in the Market House, in said township.

24th district, composed and created as follows, to wit:—That all that part of Shirley township, Huntingdon county, lying and being within the following described boundaries, (except the borough of Mount Union), namely: Beginning at the intersection of Union and Shirley township lines with the Juniata river, on the south side thereof; thence along said Union township line for the distance of three miles, to a corner; thence eastwardly, by a straight line, to the point where the main from Eby's mill to Germany valley, crosses the summit of Sandy ridge; thence northwardly along the summit of Sandy ridge to the river Juniata, and thence up said river by the way of beginning, shall hereafter form a separate election district; that the qualified voters of said election district shall hereafter hold their general and township elections in the public school house in Mount Union, in said district.

25th district, composed of all that part of the Borough of Huntingdon, lying east of Fifth street, and also all those parts of Walker and Porter townships, heretofore voting in the Borough of Huntingdon, at the east window of the Court House, in said Borough.

25th district, composed of all that part of the Borough of Huntingdon, lying west of Fifth street, at the west window of the Court House.

27th district, composed of the borough of Petersburg and that part of West township, west and north of a line between Henderson and West townships, at or near the Warm Springs, to the Franklin township line on the top of Tussey's mountain, so as to include in the new district the houses of David Waldsmith, Jacob Longenecker, Thos. Hamer, James Porter, and John Wall, at the school house in the borough of Petersburg.

28th district, composed of Juniata township, at the house of John Leigh, on the land of Henry Isenhour.

27th district, composed of Carbon township, recently erected out of a part of the territory of Tod township, to wit: commencing at a Chestnut Oak, on the summit of Terrace mountain, at the Hopewell township line opposite the dividing ridge, in the Little Valley; thence south fifty-two degrees, east three hundred and sixty perches, to a stone heap on the Western Summit of Broad Top Mountain; thence north sixty-seven degrees, east three hundred and twelve perches, to a yellow pine; thence south fifty-two degrees, east seven hundred and seventy-two perches, to a Chestnut Oak; thence south fourteen degrees, east three hundred and fifty-one perches, to a Chestnut at the east end of Henry S. Fee's barn; thence south thirty-one and a half degrees, east two hundred and ninety-four perches, to a Chestnut Oak on the summit of a spur of Broad Top, on the western side of John Terrel's farm; south sixty-five degrees, east nine hundred and thirty-four perches, to a stone heap on the Clay township line, at the Public School House, in the village of Dudley.

30th district, composed of the borough of Coalmont, at the public school house, in said borough.

31st district, composed of Lincoln township, beginning at a pine on the summit of Tussey mountain on the line between Blair and Huntingdon counties, thence by the division line south, fifty-eight degrees east seven hundred and ninety-eight perches to a black oak in middle of township; thence forty-two and one-half degrees east eight hundred and two perches to a pine on summit of Terrace; thence by line of Tod township to corner of Penn township; thence by the lines of the township of Penn to the summit of Tussey mountain; thence along said summit with line of Blair county to place of beginning, at Coffee Run School House.

32d district, composed of the borough of Mapleton, at the Grant school house, in said borough.

33d district, composed of the borough of Mount Union, at the school house, in said borough.

34th district, composed of the borough of Broad Top City, at the public school house, in said borough.

35th district, composed of the borough of Three Springs, at the public school house, in said borough.

36th district, composed of Shade Gap borough, at the public school house, in said borough.

I also make known and give notice, as in and by the 15th section of the aforesaid act I am directed, that "every person, excepting justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of Judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector or judge, or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for."

Also, that in the 4th section of the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to executions and for other purposes," approved April 16th, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section "shall not be so constructed as to prevent any militia or borough officer from serving as judge, or inspector or clerk of any general or special election in this Commonwealth."

By the Act of Assembly of 1869, known as the Registry Law, it is provided as follows:

1. "Election Officers are to open the polls between the hours of six and seven, A. M., on the day of election. Before six o'clock in the morning of second Tuesday of October they are to receive from the County Commissioners the Registered List of Voters and all necessary election blanks, and they are to permit no man to vote whose name is not on said list, unless he shall make proof of his right to vote as follows:

2. The person whose name is not on the list, claiming the right to vote must produce a qualified voter of the district to swear in a written or printed affidavit to the residence of the claimant in the district for at least ten days next preceding said election, defining clearly where the residence of the person was.

3. The party claiming the right to vote shall also make an affidavit, stating to the best of his knowledge and belief where and when he was born, that he is a citizen of Pennsylvania and of the United States, that he has resided in the State one year, or, if formerly a citizen therein and removed therefrom, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election, that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein, that he has paid a State or county tax within two years, which was assessed at least ten days before the election, and the affidavit shall state when and where the tax was assessed and paid, and the tax receipt must be produced unless the affiant shall state that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he received none.

4. If the applicant be a naturalized citizen, he must, in addition to the foregoing proofs, state in his affidavit when, where, and by what court he was naturalized and produce his certificate of naturalization.

5. Every person, claiming to be a naturalized citizen, whether on the registry list, or producing affidavits as aforesaid, shall be required to produce his naturalization certificate at the election before voting, except where he has been for ten years consecutively a voter in the district where he offers to vote; and on the vote of such a person being received, the Election Officers are to write or stamp the word "voted" on his certificate with the month and year, and no other vote can be cast that day in virtue of said certificate except where sons are entitled to vote upon the naturalization of their father.

6. If the person claiming to vote who is not registered shall make an affidavit that he is a native born citizen of the United States, or, if born elsewhere, shall produce evidence of his naturalization, or that he is entitled to citizenship by reason of his father's naturalization, and further, that he is between 21 and 22 years of age, and has resided in the State one year, and in the election district ten days next preceding the election, he shall be entitled to vote though he shall not have paid taxes."

In accordance with the provision of the 8th section of an act entitled "A further supplement to the election Laws of this Commonwealth," I publish the following:

WHEREAS, By the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An Act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out of the national forces, and for other purposes," and approved March 3d, 1865, all persons who have deserted the military or naval services of the United States, and who have not been discharged or relieved from the penalty or disability therein provided, are deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship and their rights to become citizens, and are deprived of exercising any rights of citizens thereof:

And whereas, Persons not citizens of the United States are not, under the Constitution and laws of Pennsylvania qualified electors of this Commonwealth.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That in all elections hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, it shall be unlawful for the judge or inspectors of any such elections to receive any ballot or ballots from any person or persons embraced in the provisions and subject to the disability imposed by said act of Congress, approved March 3d, 1865, and it shall be unlawful for any such person to offer to vote any ballot or ballots.

SEC. 2. That if any such judge and inspectors of election, or any one of them shall receive or consent to receive any such unlawful ballot or ballots from any such disqualified person, he or they so offending shall be guilty of the misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in any court of quarter session of this commonwealth; he shall for each offence, be sentenced to pay a fine not less than one hundred dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment in the jail of the proper county for not less than sixty days.

SEC. 3. That if any person deprived of citizenship, and disqualified as aforesaid, shall, at any election hereafter to be held in this commonwealth, vote, or tender to the officers thereof, and offer to vote, a ballot or ballots, any person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof in any court of quarter session of this commonwealth, shall for each offence be punished in like manner as is provided in the preceding section of this act in case of officers of election receiving any such unlawful ballot or ballots.

SEC. 4. That if any person shall hereafter pursuade or advise any person or persons, deprived of citizenship or disqualified as aforsaid, to offer any ballot or ballots to the officers of any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, or shall pursuade, or advise, any such officer to receive any ballot, or ballots, from any person deprived of citizenship, and disqualified as aforesaid, such person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any court of quarter sessions of this Commonwealth, shall be punished in like manner as provided in the second section of this act in the case of officers of such election receiving any such unlawful ballot or ballots.

Particular attention is directed to the first section of the Act of Assembly, passed the 30th day of March A. D. 1866, entitled "An Act regulating the manner of Voting at all Elections, in the several counties of this Commonwealth."

"That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth, at all general, township, borough and special elections, are hereby, hereafter authorized and required to vote, by ticket, printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and be labelled outside "judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace all the names of State officers voted for and be labelled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of Senator, member and members of Assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and labelled "county."

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 67th section of the act aforesaid, the judges of the aforesaid district shall respectively take charge of the certificates or return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one of the judges from each district at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the third day after the day of election, being for the present year on FRIDAY, the 13th of OCTOBER, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges. Also, that where a judge by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend said meeting of judges, then the certificate or return aforesaid shall be taken in charge by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of said district, and shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

Also, that in the 61st section of said act it is enacted that "every general and special election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed."

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, PA. August 27, 1870.

To the County Commissioners and Sheriff of the County of Huntingdon:

WHEREAS, The Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States is as follows:

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

"SECTION 2. The Congress shall have powder to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

And whereas, The Congress of the United States, on the 31st day of March, 1870, passed an act, entitled "*An Act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes*," the first and second sections of which are as follows:

"SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That all citizens of the United States, who are, or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people, in any State, Territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality or other territorial sub-division, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; any Constitution, law, custom, usage, or regulation of any Territory, or by, or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding."

"SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if by or under the authority of the Constitution or laws of any State, or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such Constitution or law, persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite, or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give to all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite, and become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs and such reasonable counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also, for every such offence, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court."

And whereas, It is declared by the second section of the VIth article of the Constitution of the United States, that "this Constitution, and the laws of the United States, which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land, * * * * anything in *the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.*"

And whereas, The Legislature of this Commonwealth, on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1870, passed an act, entitled, "A further supplement to the act relating to elections in this Commonwealth," the tenth section of which provides as follows:

"SECTION 10. That so much of every act of Assembly as provides that only white freemen shall be entitled to vote, or be registered as voters, or as claiming to vote at any general or special election of this Commonwealth, be and the same is hereby repealed; and that hereafter all freemen, without distinction of color, shall be enrolled and registered according to the provision of the first section of the act approved seventeenth April, 1869, entitled "An Act further supplemental to the acts relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," and when otherwise qualified under existing laws, be entitled to vote at all general and special elections in this Commonwealth."

And whereas, It is my constitutional and official duty to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed;" and it has come to my knowledge that sundry assessors and registers of voters have refused, and are refusing to assess and register divers colored male citizens of lawful age, and otherwise qualified as electors:

NOW, THEREFORE, In consideration of the premises, the county commissioners of said county are hereby notified and directed to instruct the several assessors and registers of voters therein, to obey and conform to the requirements of said constitutional amendment and laws; and the sheriff of said county is hereby authorized and required to publish in his election proclamation for the next ensuing elections, the herein recited constitutional amendment, act of Congress, and act of the Legislature, to the end that the same may be known, executed and obeyed by all assessors, registers of voters, election officers and others; and that the rights and privileges guaranteed thereby may be secured to all the citizens of this Commonwealth entitled to the same.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, the day and year first above written.

[SEAL.]

ATTEST: JNO. W. GEARY.

F. JORDAN, Secretary of Commonwealth.

GIVEN under my hand, at Huntingdon, the 30th day of August, A. D. 1871, and of the independence of the United States, the ninety-third.

D. R. P. NEELY, Sheriff.

Huntingdon, August 30, 1871.

The qualified electors will take notice of the following Act of Assembly, approved the 2d day of June; 1871: AN ACT, to authorize a popular vote upon the question of calling a convention to amend the constitution of Pennsylvania:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the question of calling a convention to amend the constitution of this commonwealth be submitted to a vote of the people at the general election, to be held on the second Tuesday of October next, the said question to be voted upon in manner following, to wit: In counties and cities in which slip ticket voting is authorized by law, votes for and against a convention may be expressed and given upon the ticket, headed or endorsed with the word "state," and not otherwise; and the words shall be "constitutional convention," and underneath "for a convention, or "against a convention;" and in counties or districts in which slip ticket voting shall not be authorized by law, each elector voting on said question shall cast a separate ballot, endorsed on the outside "constitutional convention," and containing on the inside the words "for a convention" or "against a convention;" and all votes cast as aforesaid shall be received, counted and returned by the proper election officers and return judges as votes for governor are received, counted and returned under existing laws.

SECTION 2. That the elections aforesaid shall be held and be subject to all the provisions of law which apply to general elections; the sheriffs of the several counties shall give notice of this act in their election proclamation the present year, and the governor shall cause all the returns of the said election, as received by the secretary of the commonwealth, to be held before the legislature at its next annual election.

JAMES H. WEBB,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WILLIAM A. WALLACE,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved, the second day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

JNO. W. GEARY.

PRIVATE RESIDENCE FOR SALE. Having gone into business at this place I propose to sell my private residence at Bedford, Pennsylvania, at private sale.

It is unnecessary for me to give a description of it to those who are acquainted with it, and to those who have not seen it, and who desire to purchase a neat and complete residence I would say go and examine it. The house was entirely overhauled and renovated but a year or two ago. It is located upon a full lot of ground, 60 feet by 240, on East Pitt street, and the corner of an alley leading to the Steam Mill, which makes it one of the most public places in the town in a business point of view. The lot is under drained by numerous drains, and is second to none in the place. It has produced all the garden vegetables used by my family for years. In addition there is a flower garden and a considerable quantity of excellent fruit. There is a perpetual insurance upon the house.

Address me at Huntingdon or Bedford, Pa.

J. R. DURBORROW.

Huntingdon, Pa., May 31, 1871.

The Muses' Power.

Smile Whenever You Can.

When things don't go to suit you,
And the world seems upside down,
Don't waste your time in fretting,
But drive away that frown;
Since life is oft perplexing,
'Tis much the wisest plan
To wear all trials bravely,
And smile when'er you can.

Why should you dread to morrow,
And thus despoil to-day?
For when you borrow trouble,
You always have to pay.
It is a good old maxim,
Which should be often preached:
Don't cross the bridge before you,
Until the bridge is reached.

You might be spared much sighing,
If you would keep in mind
The thought that good and evil
Are always here combined.
There must be something wanting,
And though you roll in wealth,
You may miss from your casket
That precious jewel—health.

And though you're strong and sturdy,
You may have an empty purse;
(And earth has many trials
Which I consider worse!)
But whether joy or sorrow
Fill up your mortal span,
'Twill make your pathway brighter
To smile when'er you can.

The Story-Teller.

ISOLINE.

THE twilight filtered through the crimson curtains, and shed a soft glow over the beautiful woman who sat beside the harp. She was a gloriously handsome creature, queenly as Juno, with the grace of Venus added; dark, lustrous eyes, jetty hair, and olive skin glowing with crimson. Her white hand strayed carelessly over the harp strings, as though unmindful of her companion, a fair-haired youth, who hung over her with an abandonment of devotion such as only youth can feel and show.

The twilight grew deeper, and the French clock told the hour. The woman seemed to start from her reverie; she held up her finger with a half chiding air, and said, "Maurice!"

The boy blushed deeply.

"Pardon me, but the minutes fly so fast."

"Minutes!—you should say hours, naughty boy."

"Hours! Were they years, they would go as quickly."

"Fie!" but the soft, bright glance denied the reproof. "You must really go now."

She held out her hand. He bent over it reverently. A footstep sounded outside, and she quickly withdrew it, saying carelessly, "Good-bye."

"Good-bye," he replied, and left the room.

The twilight had thickened into night, and the lamps burned brightly when he reached the street. He walked briskly on, his head in Utopia, and his feet sometimes in snow, till he reached the modest house in which was the room he called home. The front door creaked as he opened it, and a slovenly housemaid looked up the kitchen stairs to see who came in.

"It's only that soft-headed painter on the third-story back," she reported to a sister below.

The "painter" went up the stairs till he reached the "third-story back," which he unlocked and entered. It was a large room with a mixture of dreariness and cheerfulness, comfort and discomfort, produced by the disorder of its contents, which, if managed by a deft hand, would have made it almost luxurious.

Maurice added to the mass by tossing hat and coat on the nearest chair; and then, after filling a tiny kettle and putting it on the grate, he walked to an easel that stood in the middle of the room, and drawing aside the cover, gazed in wrapt devotion on the picture it held.

It was the woman he had just left. How the soft eyes seemed to beam, and the red lips to smile, and the crimson on the cheek to deepen beneath his eyes! The kettle sang louder and louder, and at last bubbled over into the fire, but it did not awaken him from his dream. Suddenly a hand fell on his shoulder, and a cheerful voice cried, "Heigho, Maurice! Worshiping at your own shrine?"

The boy turned, and saw a tall, bearded man in the prime of life. He had a strong, proud face, with a broad, high brow; a mouth firm and kind, around which care had drawn some lines, and eyes that were usually sad, but were now smiling kindly on the boy.

"Peyton," said he, grasping his hand, "welcome."

"Thanks," repeated Peyton. "But let me see the beauty that has so enchained you."

He looked at the picture and grew white; with one hand he grasped Maurice by the shoulder, and pointing to it with the other, he cried, "Great heaven, Maurice, has she crossed your path?"

The blood mounted to Maurice's brow. He threw off the hand and drew himself up haughtily, but did not speak; and with the sad light flooding his eyes, Peyton continued, "My poor boy, has that beautiful fiend wound her deceitful wiles around you?"

Maurice's eyes flashed.

"How dare you speak thus of the purest and most beautiful woman on earth? Peyton, you are mad!"

"No, but when I see that face I wonder that I am not. Maurice, listen to me. I love you with a love man sometimes gives to man—a love that is not often born, but which, when once awakened, dies but with life; and, in the name of that love, I ask you, I beg you, to flee from that woman! Avoid her as you would a deadly serpent! Destroy that picture, and tear her memory from your heart. Ah, Maurice, do it for my sake! I love you far better than she ever can."

"Peyton, do you know that you speak of the wife of a gentleman?"

"Wife of a gentleman! In heaven's name, Maurice, not ours?"

The burning pain in his eyes forced Maurice to reply, "No."

"Thank heaven! I would rather kill you with my own hand than hear you call that wretched woman wife."

Maurice sprang forward, and clutched him by the throat.

"Coward! How dare you? You shall answer for this! I see it all—you love her yourself!"

With a calm hand, Peyton pushed him off.

"Love her? Yes, I loved her once with a strength that wasted all my youth, and made my manhood desolate; and, to save you from a like fate, I will tell you a secret that I thought to carry to my grave. That woman is my wife!"

His face was ashy, and great beads stood on his brow. Maurice stood like a statue a second; and then, looking Peyton boldly in the face, he said, "You *lie!*" and, folding his arms, calmly awaited the result of his words.

The veins knotted on Peyton's brow, and his face grew crimson. He raised his hand but it fell quickly to his side. He stepped close to Maurice.

"Maurice, no other man has ever said those words to me, and had another than you said them now, I should have struck him to the earth; but I cannot harm you. It is not you, but the spirit of that devil there, that speaks;" and he dashed the picture to the ground. His lip trembled. "God bless you, Maurice; I forgive you, but henceforth we must be strangers."

He left the room.

* * * * * * *

In the drawing-room soft music filled the air, and fair forms glided in the dreamy waltz. In the conservatory, far enough from the festive hall to have its brilliancy toned down to intoxicating softness, Maurice stood by Isoline. Grandly beautiful she was, her crimson dress falling in long, gleaming folds, and the diamonds on her arms and hair flashing a tribute light to her dusky eyes. She leaned heavily on Maurice's arm, and her hair almost touched his cheek. The music grew softer, fainter; Maurice turned his head, and a drooping branch swept his hair upon his forehead. Isoline raised her hand and swept it back. The touch sent the blood like fire through his veins. The place swam before his eyes, and in an instant he was pressing the hand to his heart, and pouring forth wild words of love.

A look of triumph flashed for an instant beneath her downcast lids; she had won her game. She liked the boy, and, if she dared, she would give back love for love; but her life already held too many dark secrets to risk another. She withdrew her hand.

"Maurice! Mr. Maur! How dare you? Is this your return for my kindness? Oh, base ingratitude!"

"Ingratitude! Oh, Isoline, what have I done?"

"Forgotten that I am a wife!"

Had Maurice been a man, he would have flung back that she had first forgotten that; but he only murmured, with pale lips, "Forgive me. You are my life. My very soul is yours."

"Again that insult! Leave me, sir, or I call my husband."

Her voice was haughty and her eyes cold. Mutely Maurice turned away, and left her. She waited till he left the conservatory; and then, with a low laugh, she returned to the drawing-room. She left too soon to hear the bushes part, and a man, with a stern, white face, step out and walk to the door, whence he watched her as she mingled with the throng. The man was Peyton. He glared at her with hateful eyes, and when, in reply to a remark, her light laugh came to him, he slipped forward. But he checked himself, and said, "For Maurice's sake I will not. I will go to him. He must let me help him."

He left the door, and went to look for Maurice. No Maurice there. A servant said a gentleman had left a short time before looking very ill.

"Poor boy!" he muttered. "I will follow him. She shall not take him from me."

He called a carriage, and drove hastily to Maurice's home. The door stood open. He entered, and ran quickly up to his room. No light was visible within. He knocked; no answer. He knocked again; still no reply. He tried the door; it was fast. A vague fear stole over him. He put his shoulder to the door; it yielded to his strength, and swung open. He entered. His foot struck something. He picked it up, and knew it to be a Florentine dagger that he had given Maurice; the blade was wet.

A cold horror ran over him. Holding the dagger fast he went towards the mantel. At his next step his foot struck against something. Great heaven! what did it mean? With a mighty stride he passed over it, and seized the matches. He tured on the gas, and fleeing darkness unveiled a sight that froze his blood.

He did not cry out. He gazed a second, and a wild hope seized him. He knelt beside him and felt his heart; in vain; the dagger had gone home. He raised the fair young head in his arms, and covered brow and lips with kisses such as men but seldom gives to man; then he tenderly laid the body down; and, as he rose, he saw, lying where he had dashed it a few hours ago, the picture of the woman with a scarlet blood smear across her brow. With a curse, he dashed his heel through the canvas, and rushed from the room. Out into the darkness he hurried, towards the gay scene where he had left her. He reached the house. Music, and dancing, and laughter continued. He laughed too when he thought how soon he would turn that joy to horror. He entered the house, and looked for her among the crowd; she was not there. He asked for her, and was told that she had left the house a few minutes before.

Out again in the night. Her residence was not far away, and he soon reached it. Lights were still burning and he rang the door-bell violently.

"Have your master and mistress retired?" he asked of the servant.

"No."

"I must see them."

The servant looked uncertain; but Peyton heard voices, and saw a light streaming through an open door. He pushed the servant aside, and went towards the sounds. He paused on the threshold. It was the room in which he had first saw her with Maurice. A bright fire burned in the grate. Isoline, still in her ball dress, reclined in a large chair before it, and a man she called her husband, a noble, white-haired man, with gentleman stamped on every feature, was mixing a soothing drink for her.

Peyton lingered on the threshold, and a cry of pity went forth for that proud old man; but the fair face, all blood-stained, was between them, and he advanced.

Mr. Russell looked up. Astonishment filled his face when he saw Peyton, so pale and haggard; but he suppressed it, and, extending his hand, said, "You are welcome, Mr. Peyton, but I fear no pleasant errand has brought you here. May I ask what it is?"

Peyton did not reply. His gaze was fixed on Isoline. She had risen from her chair, and clutching the back for support, she turned at him, white as marble, and with eyes full of horror.

Mr. Russell repeated the question.

"Pardon me, Mr. Pe

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, Sept. 20, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:

COL. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:

COL. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE:

John Dean, of Blair county.

FOR ASSEMBLY:

Franklin H. Lane, of Shirleysburg.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE:

David Clarkson, of Cassville.

FOR SHERIFF:

Amon Houck, of Broad Top City.

FOR TREASURER:

Alfred W. Kenyon, of Barree Township.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER:

Jonathan Evans, of Tod Township.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR:

Harris Richardson, of Lincoln Township.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR:

Henry Wilson, of Oneida Township.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR:

Samuel P. Smith, of Union Township.

FOR CORONER:

James Bricker, of Huntingdon.

"NEW DEPARTURE."

Republicans Squint on This.

Have you heard the news from Colorado, Wyoming, California, Connecticut, North Carolina, New Mexico, and last but not least, "Little Delaware," all Democratic States, have gone almost solidly for the Republicans. Maine, "all honest and true" increased her majority 3000 over her vote of last year, giving a Republican majority of ELEVEN THOUSAND.

To keep the ball moving, public meetings, addressed by able speakers will be held at the following named times and places:

Shade Gap—Friday evening, Sept. 22nd.
Orbisonia—Saturday afternoon and evening, Sept 23rd.
Scottsville—Monday evening, Sept. 25th.
Cassville—Tuesday evening, Sept. 26th.
Green's School House, (Tod twp.)—Wednesday eve. Sept. 27.
Broad Top City—Thursday evening, Sept. 28th.
Marklesburg—Friday evening, Sept. 29th.
Alexandria—Saturday evening, Sept. 30th.
Birmingham—Monday evening, Sept 25th.
Warrior's mark—Tuesday evening, Sept. 26th.
Spruce Creek—Wednesday evening, Sept. 27th.
Shirleysburg—Thursday evening, Sept. 28th.
McAlevy's Fort—Friday evening, Sept. 29th.
The Green Tree, (Upper West twp.)—Saturday eve. Sept. 30.
Huntingdon—Thursday evening, October 7th.
Mapleton—Saturday evening, Oct. 7th.
Petersburg—Saturday evening, Oct. 7th.
Warrior's Mark House, (Juniata tp.)—Saturday eve. Oct. 7.
Sheridan's School House, (Union twp.)—Monday eve. Oct. 9.

The above meetings will be addressed by two or more of the following named speakers:

Hon. Walter S. Johnston, Washington, D. C.

Prof. A. L. Guss,	M. S. Lytle, Esq.
Theo. H. Cremer, Esq.	John W. Mattern, Esq.
T. W. Myton, Esq.	H. C. Madden, Esq.
J. R. Simpson, Esq.	Samuel T. Brown. Esq.
G. B. Armitage, Esq.	William Dorris, Esq.
J. S. Blair, Esq.	J. Hall Musser, Esq.
David Blair, Esq.	R. A. Orbison, Esq.
W. H. Woods, Esq.	

K. ALLEN LOVELL,
Chairman Republican County Committee.

☞ REGISTER TO-DAY!

Democratic roosters for sale, cheap, at the *Monitor* office. Apply soon.

Every vote for the temperance ticket is half a vote for the rum-selling Democracy.

In the event of a Democratic success in 1872, we will be compelled to pay the South for their slaves.

The reports from every section of this Judicial district indicate the election of John Dean, Esq., by a large majority.

Is Mr. Africa a Protectionist or a Free Trader? This is a matter of some consequence to our people.

☞ The New Departure has so effectually weighed down the Democratic party that it is as dead as a stone.

Are you REGISTERED?

Get out of the way, Mr. Banks, Mr. Speer must have a Democratic Congressional district!

The Democrats are the advocates of Free Trade, while every mill and manufactory cries out against it.

Wanted! Some Republican to assume the authorship of the bribery story concocted by the *Monitor*. Apply to that office.

☞ While Gen. Lane was fighting the battles of his country Mr. Africa was characterizing those battles as "slaughter pens." Vote for Lane!

The Democrats want power with the record of Tammany staring them in the face! How can they have the assurance to ask it?

☞ But a year ago the Democrats said they did not want the negro vote, and if it were offered them they would not take it. How is it now?

Republicans, REGISTER!

☞ During the war the Democrats sympathized with the rebels; now, in peace, they apologize for the Ku Klux. How consistent!

☞ True Republicans neither split their tickets nor compromise their principles. They vote as they fought—for the good of the country. Stand by the ticket.

Mr. Scott's prompt demand for the protection of the inoffending citizens of South Carolina has had a healthy effect upon those cowardly devils, the Ku Klux.

Somebody was wicked enough to tell us, the other day, that Mr. Africa was a "bloody Know Nothing" while that party flourished. How is this, Mr. *Monitor?*

The *Patriot* champions the cause of the Temperance voters. The *Patriot* in the Temperance business! What an idea! What will you take, Colonel?

☞ The Democrats are running two tickets in this State—their own and the Temperance. To the former all Democrats are expected to give their undivided support, and to the latter all one-idea Republicans. By this arrangement every Republican vote for the Temperance Party counts half a vote for the Democratic ticket. How do you like it?

☞ If you want to vote, REGISTER!

Tammany is in trouble, and the Democracy of Philadelphia cannot count on its repeaters. Here's a go! Philadelphia will consequently give a Republican majority of at least 5000.

"Fraud! Fraud!! Fraud!!" Shouts the *Monitor*, but these significant words do not refer to the bribery story, the hugest of frauds, concocted by that sheet. Dost thou see the beam in thy own eye? Nay!

The soft head who will be gulled into giving a complimentary vote to a Democratic nominee will some day learn, when he asks for a return of the favor, that he has been playing the fool to no purpose.

☞ The Hollidaysburg *Register* pertinently asks:

"Did Mr. Banks ever declare that if the slaves were made free he would fight for the rebels?"

We hope not. The *Standard* will rise and explain.

It is presumed that Mr. Banks is an Orangeman since the *Standard* says he is of "Scotch Irish stock," and that this explains his course towards the lamented Col. Murray. How is it?

Republicans, we do not want you to listen to the man who asks you to cut your ticket this Fall; he is the tool of the Democrats, who are driven to all manner of tricks to keep afloat their sinking ship.

If you want the Republican ticket elected, go to work!

☞ We find a large number of our short paragraphs copied by our exchanges without credit. This is all right, gentlemen; they are not worth crediting, and if they suit you, we are satisfied. Cut away as much as you please.

The JOURNAL urges the Republican ticket simply because it *is* Republican! We want it so understood! We are opposed to electing Democrats to office, and so is the Republican party, or it would have nominated Democrats.

The Republican press has almost universally condemned the Evans embezzlement case, but we have the first Democratic paper to see that has had the hardihood to expose the Tammany frauds. But this is Democratic; they never go back on their pals.

☞ Are the Republicans of this county organizing? This is the question. Settle it among yourselves. If you don't intend to do anything, say so, but if you want to rout the Democrats out of their boots, go to work.

In New York city, where the rascalities and thefts of the Democracy are about to be exposed, they steal and destroy all the evidence of them. This is the easiest way of getting rid of trouble, but it may not be the most honorable.

Mr. Banks is to be shoved out of the way to make a Democratic Congressional District for Mr. Speer. This is the little game on hand. The supreme selfishness of some men is only equalled by the magnanimity of others. Is Mr. Banks of the latter?

See that every Republican is REGISTERED!

It is astonishing how very clever the Democratic nominees are. They are calling upon Republican voters all over the county and telling them that they know they have no chance for an election, but they only want a complimentary vote! Bah! We will give them our compliments, after the election, if we have any to spare.

☞ The *Monitor* says that the Hon, Wm. A. Wallace's speech, at Ebensburg, was "a regular blister-maker on the backs of the thieves and corruptionists of the State." How ungrateful! After all Wallace has done for the party it is a little rough to turn his own thunder upon him in this way. Wallace, it is understood, is one of them.

☞ When the *Monitor* speaks of Gen. Lane's "Radicalism" does it allude to his services in the army? If not, why not say Republicanism? Mr. Africa, we are told, was not in the army, yet he may not have been a Copperhead. It was a pretty hard matter, however, to be a Democrat, during the war, and not to be a Copperhead. Will somebody please tell us how it was with Mr. Africa?

The Philadelphia *Post* says:

"Here we will do our duty. There is no doubt of that. The Republicans throughout the State may depend upon Philadelphia for her very best. We shall poll at least five thousand majority for Stanton and Beath; we shall elect at least thirteen Republicans to the Legislature, and we shall triumphantly place in office our whole city ticket.—Let the other counties do as well, and the State is safe to be Republican in October, and to give Grant in 1872 one of the old-fashioned Lincoln majorities."

The interior of the State expects you to make this promise good.

The Democrats in this vicinity are doing their level best to secure the withdrawal of Banks on condition that the Republican friends of Judge Taylor will vote for Mr. Africa in this county and Mr. Baily in Blair. We presume that Mr. Speer is at the bottom of this movement. He wants a Democratic Congressional district. Republicans, are you going to lend yourselves to this sort of work? We hope not.

A converted Democrat, (at least we presume he is such, as the *Monitor* does not say he is a Republican), has refunded $1300 of conscience money to the United States Government. Ah, how natural!—The old fellow who run the machine so long are beginning to prepare for the grave, and they cannot die without disgorging.—We expect the treasury to realize handsomely from this source during the next ten years.

The *Monitor*, two weeks ago, charged that money had been paid to set up the Republican Convention for John Dean, Esq., alleging that this was asserted by "Many respectable Republicans." The Blair County *Radical* demanded the names of these slanderers, but the last *Monitor* backs square down. Come, we repeat, give us the names, or we will be compelled to say of the authorship of this slander as Jonathan said to David: "Thou art the man!"

REGISTER before you sleep!

"Figure Heads" are very popular with the Harrisburg *Patriot*.

☞ Vote for Houck, the one-armed soldier!

If you want a good, sober, honest business man for Commissioner, vote for Jonathan Evans!

Our candidate for Director of the Poor is popular wherever he goes. Vote for Richardson!

Every Republican should be REGISTERED!

Are our politicians working for the ticket? Go to work as if you were working to control a Convention.

Keep your eye on the Republican who talks of cutting the ticket. He is, in all probability, paid to do so.

☞ Can foreigners consistently vote for Mr. Africa with his Know Nothing record staring them in the face?

☞ Soldiers, can you vote for a man who called your fields of valor "Lincoln's slaughter pens"? Vote for Gen. Lane!

☞ Was Mr. Africa, the Democratic nominee for Assembly, a Know Nothing during the existence of that party? Will the *Monitor* please inform us?

Messrs. Dean, Lane, Houck, Richardson, and Smith met the County Committee on last Friday, and they were enthusiastically received.

The members of the County Committee gave assurance that Old Huntingdon will give such a majority at the coming election as she gave in the days of yore.

☞ We are assured that Mr. Dean will run a very large vote in Blair county, and that his majority will not be less than 800 or 900. Republicans, what can you do for him in this county? Vote for Dean!

☞ Judge Barnard has granted a perpetual injunction against the Tammany plunderers, and Tammany is in the dust! The great nucelus of the Democratic party has met its Waterloo. Hurrah!

The meeting of the County Committee, on last Friday, was, it is said, the most harmonious meeting for years. This looks like business. Go to work, and leave by-gones be by-gones.

The only city in America where the Democracy has had uninterruped sway for ten years is New York. Her bonds are excluded from one of the principal foreign markets, how would it be were they to control the Government with its great debt?

We have been told that great efforts are being made to induce Republicans to vote for Mr. Mierly. Judge Clarkson is an excellent man, and the Republican who cuts him does not only wrong him but stabs the party, and it will be so regarded.

Some malicious persons have circulated damaging reports in regard to Mr. Kenyon's qualifications. Those who know him require no denial of these absurd stories, and to those who do not, we say they are the merest fabrications. Vote for Kenyon!

The Philadelphia *Post* says from present appearances the vote that will be polled in that city, a few weeks hence, will be one of the heaviest on record, and predicts that it 'will result in the election of the entire Republican ticket with large majorities.'

☞ Some malicious persons have given circulation to a report that Amon Houck, the Republican candidate for Sheriff, is dissipated and in the liquor business. This is a malicious fabrication. All persons desiring information in regard to his habits are respectfully referred to the temperance organization of Broad Top City.

From all parts of the county comes the cheering intelligence that the Republican tieket, from President Judge to Coroner, will receive the full Republican vote, and that one of the best votes will be polled that has been polled for years. The Republicans feel that all is right again and they go into the canvass with spirit.

☞ Judge Clarkson, we learn, is the object at which some men are thrusting their personal grievances. The Republican who will allow his personal difficulties to influence his political action, after a party nomination, acts unwise and is nothing more nor less than a disorganizer. There is always a day of reckoning for such people. It comes generally much sooner than they expect.

The *Monitor* queries: "Is Gen. Lane's Radicalism (?) his only qualification for the office he seeks?" To which the JOURNAL answers: NO! NO!! But *we* want a Republican in the next Legislature and you want a Democrat! Gen Lane is a Republican, and we want all Republicans to vote for him; Mr. Africa is a Democrat and you, as a Democrat, should ask all his Democratic friends to vote for him, as a representative of their principles, but ew deny the right of Republicans, favoring Republican principles, to vote for him! Republicans should vote for Lane. Democrats, for Africa!

CARD FROM REV. J. D. THOMAS.

HUNTINGDON, Sept. 18, 1871.

J. R. DURBORROW, ESQ.—*Dear Sir*:—I have been informed, in Huntingdon, that reports have been put in circulation that Mr. A. W. Kenyan, the Republican candidate for Treasurer, is addicted to intemtemperate habits and not able to write his own name. I have no desire to make myself conspicuous, but out of due justice to Mr. Kenyan, to whom I have lived neighber for the last three years, I pronounce these reports unfounded in every respect. I have never known Mr. Kenyan to take a drink in all that time, and I am confident he writes fully as good a hand as I do, if not better. In my judgment Mr. Kenyan is fully qualified for the position to which he aspires.

Yours, respecfully,
J. D. THOMAS.

DUTY AND IMPORTANCE OF VOTING.

There is much wholesome truth in the remarks of the Tioga County *Agitator* on this subject, and we commend them to the attention of every Republican voter in the State. "By all means, and on all occasions (says the *Agitator*), when you have a legal right to do so, VOTE The occasion may be one of little interest to you; you may not care a penny which of two competing candidates is elected; may not even know the men; or the election may be one in which there is but one ticket, or one candidate. Such election may seem a poor reason to an industrious farmer for losing a day in a busy time. But it is not the importance of the franchise to every man in the land, that we insist on. And only by using this privilege, can it be kept intact; only by exercising this great power, can the power be retained. The ballot box is just what makes America the most desirable country on the earth for the producers of the earth—the toilers, who mine, farm, invent and fabricate; who, whatever share they have in this world's goods, really produce every dollar of its wealth. That such men should be so stupidly dull as to supinely let this privilege go by default on some trifling excuse, is incomprehensible to intelligent foreigners, who often see much more clearly than Americans the value and influence of the ballot. Even in the most trifling elections, it is the interest of every voter to attend the polls; while the man who stays away from an important election, simply deserves to have his franchise taken from him; or, what would be better, perhaps, to have a heavy fine imposed on him.

"The utter stupidity which some otherwise intelligent men exhibit on this point is most astonishing; and the trifling excuses which many born Americans make for absenting themselves from the polls on election day, are humiliating.

"The man who *desires* an excuse for ignoring and neglecting his most valuable right runs very light for an American citizen.

"We had intended saying a word to the wise, conceited and politically self-righteous donkeys who refuse to attend any election, because they think the entire concern is going to the bad; because, polities are degrading; because successful candidates always "sell out;" because, in short, they are so much wiser and see so much more clearly than their neighbors. We *might* suggest to these wise-acres that the true and only way to reform such abuses in this land is through and by the ballot box; that the man who assumes to ride his high horse in that silly manner is leaving the ballot box to tender mercies of the most corrupt, when his first duty is to protect and use it for reforming the very abuses of which he complains.

"But our suggestions would be vain. The dull, the indifferent, the ignorant, may be brightened, interested or instructed; and the drunkard may be sobered; but only Omnipotence can reform a fool"

GREETING!

UNION REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF PENNSYLVANIA,
LA PIERRE HOUSE.
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12, 1871.

To the Republicans of Pennsylvania:

We tender you our hearty congratulations over the glorious victories recently won by the Republicans of California and Maine. In the former a State has been won, after four years of Democratic misrule, by an overwhelming majority, and in the latter the firm hold of the Republican party upon the people has been maintained with tenacity that cannot be shaken.

The Victory in California has been gained after an arduous and exciting struggle. It is the result of systematic *work*, and it demonstrates the value of organization and well directed labor. The victory in Maine has been won by keeping up the admirable organizations perfected in past years, under the operation of which the Republican vote has been thoroughly brought out.

Both these victories show to us the value and the necessity of thorough organization. They ought to inspirit us with the most ardent zeal and with a determination to imitate the example so worthily set us. We appeal to you, therefore, while rejoicing over the victories of your brethren elsewhere, to do as they have done, and secure by your systematic labors a victory as complete as theirs.

The steady stream of Republican success which, setting in with Connecticut, has since flowed on without interruption, must not be checked in its onward flow by a Republican defeat in Pennsylvania. We owe it to our friends in the States which have so gallantly upheld our banner to stand by them, and keep Pennsylvania in the phalanx of Republican States.

We can do this only by cultivating a spirit of union and harmony, keeping up our local organizations actively, and working steadily and with a will to bring out every Republican vote. Everything depends upon organization and work.

Our intelligence from all parts of the State is cheering and encouraging. All that is wanted now is a little close attention to the details of local organization. No political victory was ever won without attention to these details; and we rely upon your spirit, energy, and zeal to carry them out systematically and render them effective.

Let the Republicans of the State be true to themselves and to their cause, stand firmly by their State nominees and local tickets, and put their ward and township committees into vigilant activity, and we shall be able to send back to Maine and California, and their sister Republican States a response as cheerful and gladdening as their messages of triumph have been to us. RUSSELL ERRETS, Chairman.

WM. ELLIOTT,
EZRA LUKENS,
D. F. HOUSTON,
P. M. LYTLE, Secretaries.

The credit which we have acquired in Europe, since General Grant has been President, is truly gratifying. Our bonds are sought after and preferred to those of governments with much less debt. This tells its own story.

☞ Work for and vote the whole Republican ticket!

POST THE BOOKS!

Republicans of Pennsylvania Look at This!

Democratic States That Have Voted—And Given Republican Majorities!

COLORADO!
WYOMING!!
CALIFORNIA!!
CONNECTICUT!!!
NORTH CAROLINA!!!!
NEW MEXICO!!!!!!

ELECTION IN REPUBLICAN STATES.

MAINE, glorious Maine, is the only Republican State in which an election has been held this fall, and the Republican ticket has been elected by a majority of ELEVEN THOUSAND, a gain of three thousand since the election last year.

ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC CITY REDEEMED!

WILMINGTON, in the dark State of Delaware, where a white man who takes a glass too much, is publicly whipped at the whipping post, has shaken off her Democratic shackles and redeemed herself by the election of the entire REPUBLICAN TICKET.

ONLY ONE STATE DEMOCRATIC!

Kentucky! *Oh! rebel Kentuck!* where Union soldiers were assassinated, is the only Democratic State that has elected a rebel Governor, and his majority has been reduced from 69,000 to about 38,000. This is the only Democratic victory in 1871.

LOOK AT THE RESULT.

Republican States for President in 1872, which were formerly Democratic:

COLORADO!
WYOMING!!
CALIFORNIA!!!
CONNECTICUT!!!!
NORTH CAROLINA!!!!!
NEW MEXICO!!!!!!
And last, but not least,
DELAWARE!!!!!!
DEMOCRATIC STATES IN 1872:
KENTUCKY, *of Rebel Notoriety.*

No Republican State has faltered, but all true and loyal to the cause.

Republicans of Pennsylvania, remember this!—*Har. Tel.*

Meeting of the Republican County Committee.

Pursuant to previous notice given, the Committee met at the Court House, in Huntingdon, on Friday, Sept. 15th inst. Notwithstanding the very inclement state of the weather, it was ascertained on calling the roll that quite a large proportion of the members from different parts of the county were present. The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, when Dr. I. J. Meals, of Brady township, was elected Secretary.

Reports were presented by members of the Committee from their respective localities indicating a hearty endorsement of the party nominations, and showing very encouraging prospects for the election of the entire Republican ticket by a large majority.

On motion, it was resolved, that as many public meetings be held throughout the county between this and October 10th, as is practicable.

On motion, it was resolved, that there be a public meeting held at Huntingdon, on THURSDAY EVENING, October 5th.

Quite a number of other important business items were attended to, and such an interest manifested throughout the entire meeting as gives promise of most gratifying results.

Adjourned to meet at call of the Chairman.

K. ALLEN LOVEL, Chairman.
I. J. MEALS, Secretary.

"Judicial Districts."

J. R. DURBORROW, Esq., *Editor Huntingdon Journal. Sir*:—I have read with no little interest the very elaborate and carefully prepared communication of Samuel T. Brown, Esq., in your last issue, upon the subject which heads this article.—Upon a topic of so much importance, although it may seem to common readers not a little difficult to imagine what is to be accomplished by the discussion of it now immediately before the election, since the Legislature only can change a district, and no vote cast at the election can, in any conceivable way be an expression of what change, if any, should be made,—I will be allowed, perhaps, to contribute one or two suggestions.

"Our object," says Mr. B., "is to call attention to the necessity of such legislation as will reduce the size of our district or increase the number of Judges, and we believe this to be the proper time to consider and canvass the subject, lest raising the question after the judicial election which is soon to take place, should be construed as referring to the presiding Judge who shall then be elected." Of course, there was no *intention*, although the generality of your readers would be likely to think so, *to refer to him who has been the presiding Judge of the district since it was formed.* Mr. B. is a very candid man, who has too much regard for the truth to say one thing when he means another; and doubtless entertains for me, personally, no other than the kindest christian feeling.

The historical and statistical portion of Mr. B.'s essay,—the body of it,—presents, no doubt, in the main a correct statement of the case; and is interesting and suggestive. He shows very clearly, in one aspect of the subject, or as viewed from one stand-point, the relative size and importance of our district. He might have made the case much stronger by a reference to the relative amount and importance of the litigation within it. Since it was formed, its courts have tried, to say nothing of the almost countless criminal cases less grave in their character, over fifty persons indicted for homicide; and, also, beside the usual proportion of civil issues of less importance, a large number of ejectments and other causes, involving property of very large value. Such, in a word, has been the amount and importance of its litigation, and the care and ability with which causes have been tried by the gentlemen of the Bar within it, (some idea of which may be formed by a glance at the reported decisions of the Supreme Court in the Western and Middle districts,) that, although far from being the oldest, the XXIVth District has become famous among the Judicial Districts of the Commonwealth.

The conclusion of Mr. B. that the Judge of this district has more than his share of onerous judicial duty to perform, cannot, therefore, be questioned; nor that "the subject vitally concerns every member of the Bar, and the people of the district generally." His representation of the state of the business is partial, because his own practice has been confined to one county; and, in some other respects, not very accurate. And, as to the *cause* of the business lagging, it may be interesting to inquire how far it is, or may be owing, in various ways, to the *habits* of the gentlemen of the bar; which it is not exactly the province of the Legislature, or voters at the polls, or of Judges, to reform. If he will go to Cambria county, for instance, where there have been many heavy ejectments, and other causes of immense interest, tried,—more than in any other county in the district,—he will find that the current lists are largely made up of causes brought within a year, and will hear no complaints of a denial of justice to suitors by delay. The reason is, that the gentlemen of the bar, as a general thing engaged in nothing else, and giving exclusive attention to the business of their profession, are always ready and anxious to try their causes, and, while so serving their clients, to get their FEES. If, on the other hand, he will go to Blair county, he will find on file a handful of agreements signed by all the members of the bar, each continuing a trial list and postponing a court. But I may allude further to this incidentally, in one or two suggestions which I now propose to make respecting the remedy for the evil, so far as it exists.

Mr. B. supposes the remedy is either to "reduce the size of our district, or increase the number of Judges." Let us inquire into the effect of these suggested expedients.

The District, of course, would be reduced in size by taking from it, say one of the counties. Would that reduce, or have any tendency to reduce, the amount of business in *either* of the other counties? How? The only effect would be to relieve the Judge of his labor in the county cut off. I have never complained of having to labor in three counties, although I have rarely had a full week I could call my own. The only effect that might follow the reduction of the size of a district upon the business of any one county, is, that it might admit of the terms being enlarged, say from *two* to *three* weeks; or of equivalent time being occupied in holding adjourned courts.

To provide an additonal Judge which does not seem to be regarded with much favor by your correspondent, would be in its result a similar expedient. The additional Judge might relieve the President Judge of some of his labor. They might take it "turn about", or "ride and tie"; but the only way it could reduce the business, or afford increased facilities for its dispatch, would be by both sitting in different places, or holding two courts, at one time; which is scarcely practicable in a country district.

There is still another remedy which most of your readers have probably supposed to be hinted, but which it may be repeated here I have no thought was intended, that the evil might be obviated by the election of another Judge. That might be; although, it must be admitted, it would only be an experiment. How would he do it? Let us suppose that Mr. Dean or Mr. Banks, who are candidates, or your correspondent who *was* a candidate, commissioned the Judge. Neither of the candidates ever tried a cause in this county. But Mr. Brown has; and, to fancy him undertaking the work of reform, will best serve to illustrate the point.

We will now suppose we have on the bench Judge Brown, at January 9. Term, 1872. He is, as all must agree, a gentleman of highly respectable talents and legal acquirements. Judge Brown opens his court. He has six days to sit in each week of the term. Here let me say that in the good Providence of God, I have never failed since I have been upon the bench to be in my place either from sickness or any other cause. I never failed, in any county in the District, to make *full time*. This no one will dispute. What Judge Brown does, therefore, he must do in *the same time* I have worked. He may be, however, quicker in his perception and in forming his judgment, and might lose less time than I have done in hesitation. He is also an industrious man, and might hear motions, take notes, and endorse papers more expertly than I do: although I am a phonographer and acknowledged to be a pretty good penman. Still, all that he would gain upon me in all these particulars, in forcing ahead the business, would not be very appreciable. How, then, is he to bring up the business? If it still lags, it is not his fault: but must be chargeable to the members of the Bar. He can only gain time by driving them. That he may do. In that, perhaps, I may have been too indulgent, and in fault. But there are two sides to this as to every question. Every suitor believes he is right and generally his counsel believes in the right and justice of his client's cause. They both claim for him, as his right, a deliberate hearing. If, through the impatience of the Judge, he fails to get it, they feel that justice has not been done; and the public sympathize in their complaint. If, after being deliberately heard they fail, they are disposed to acquiesce, and no others are likely to murmur. Still, in this way, by forcing on, Judge Brown may keep business better ahead, and, although he might displease parties and their counsel, he would stand a fair chance, in some quarters, to be rewarded with the outside plaudit. But in this way only, as any one can see, can he *force* on more speedily, the business of the court. Would Judge Brown, or would any one who, on the *ipse dixit* of the politicians, may take the place of the present incumbent, be *likely* to do so? He might. It will be agreed, however, that it would only be an *experiment*, which might be a success, or be a failure.

And now, in conclusion, I have to suggest, as a remedy, what in my judgment is feasible, and would be effectual.

The bench and the bar must act in concert. They must be on terms of gentlemanly intercourse and professional courtesy. It is in vain and nonsense to talk of the Judge *driving* the lawyers. Counsel have their rights, and claim the rights of their clients; and no Judge can or should undertake unreasonably to coerce them. What is done to facilitate the transaction of business and save time, must be, in the reasonable nature of things, upon some agreed plan, and in concert.

It is undoubtedly true that much time is worse than uselessly wasted in the trial of causes, particularly in eliciting testimony and note taking. It is a remark found in one of our reported cases, of the celebrated Chief Justice Gibson, than whom a greater Judge never sat upon the bench in this country or any other, that at one time the court disposed of a capital case at a single sitting, or without any adjournment; but that this was found impracticable when it became fashionable for counsel to waste so much time in their "tedious and tiresome examination and cross-examination of witnesses, and their endless speeches:" and, as must agree, that much time is there, at least, thus unnecessarily spent. You, sir, who are a member of the profession, have not failed to notice the difference, in this respect, between the habits of the Bar in this and the Bedford district. The same number of witnesses are examined there in one-half the time they would be in our courts. Indeed, I have often thought that they are quite on the other extreme. But all must agree that where, as here, a system of note-taking is adopted and employed in every case, even the most trivial, which stops a witness until every word is written down, all that he knows, and what he says he does not know, and written never to be again read,—an immense amount of precious time is unnecessarily wasted. The same is true of tedious arguments. If, in our cities, every little case of misdemeanor was argued as in this district, their courts, sitting the whole year, would not try one-half of such issues. This is HABIT; and I have no doubt the Bar and the court, in free consultation on the subject, would be able to agree upon RULES which would so far facilitate the despatch of business, as to obviate in a great measure, if not entirely, the evil of which your correspondent complains. It is my opinion, at least, that more could be done in this way than by electioneering essays addressed to the people on the eve of a Judicial election; or be the Legislature.

Very Respectfully,
GEO. TAYLOR.

Huntingdon, Sept. 16, 1871.

European Correspondence.

SWANSEA, August 25, 1871.

DEAR JOURNAL:—I wrote you last from London. Before we left we visited Windsor, a spot favored by nature with the richest scenery, beautiful parks and noble forests, and selected for the residence of the sovereigns of England. It is here William the Conqueror, attracted by the beauty of the neighborhood, selected his residence. It is here in Windsor Castle Queen Victoria resides, the mightiest potentate on earth, and upon whose dominions the sun never sets. We visited the Royal Palace, State Departments, the Royal Gardens, and the Park. This Park contains about 1800 acres, and is stocked with several thousand deer and other game; we saw 500 deer in one flock.—We drove through the long avenue, three miles in length, some three hundred feet wide, straight as a line, with two rows of large elm trees on each side. This avenue leads directly out from the Queen's residence. Her Majesty's stables are grand, and her horses are classified, one stable of blacks, one of bays, one of grays and one of duns. She has seventy-five horses and four ponies. The ponies are driven by one of her daughters in a small carriage built for the purpose. The horses, trappings, and carriages are the finest the country can produce. We drove over her model farm; she raises her own grain, vegetables, fruit and butter. We also saw the former residence, near the town of Windsor, of William Penn, of whom Philadelphia boasts so much: also the residence of Gray, the author of the elogy of the church-yard. We passed through the town of Slough, the residence and deathplace of Herschel, the great Astronomer. We returned to London and spent the second Sabbath there, and attended for the third time Spurgeon's Tabernacle in the morning. The church was filled to overflowing; his text was, "But Christ is all in all." In the evening we attended the Wesleyan Chapel founded and built by the Rev. John Wesley.

We left London on the morning of the 21st inst., for Liverpool, distance 210 miles, by rail, and run it in less than four and a half hours. We passed through a rich agricultural country. Arrived at Liverpool and put up at Russell's Temperance House. Liverpool is situated on the river Mersy, six miles from where it empties into the Atlantic. The river is about the size of the Delaware. The city has a population of 600,000; it has the largest and finest docks in the world; the vessels enter the docks by large locks, and are entirely safe from storms; the docks are all built of cut stone and cemented strong and permanently. The most prominent buildings are the Exchange, Custom House, City Hall, Postoffice, George's Hall and the great Railroad Hotel.

Left on the morning of the 22d for Chester, twenty-two miles distant. Chester is situated on the river Dee, and noted for being one of the oldest cities in England. The principal objects of interest are the old walls, there being no means of determining the exact time at which they were built, though the fact is duly recorded of their being repaired A. D. 73. We visited the old house in which Lord Derry resided, and saw the secret place in which he secluded himself from the grasp of Charles I. The next building of interest is the Old Providence House, the only one in the city exempted from the great Plague which made such sad havoc in the sixteenth century. Above the door of this house is written, "God's Providence is my Inheritance." A very appropriate motto indeed. We next visited the large Cathedral, 800 years old, with its cloisters or passages encircling one end and one side of the buildings, where the monks took their walks. The Phœnix Tower is a tall structure from which Charles I witnessed the defeat of his army on Roton Moor. Three miles from Chester, on the river Dee, is Eaton Hall, the residence of Marquis of Westminster, one of the wealthiest noblemen in Great Britain. The The Hall is 700 feet long, and looks more like the palace of a fairy than the home of an English nobleman. His parks and farms at this place embrace twenty-five miles circular; the parks are beautifully laid out and abound with deer and other game. We left Chester in the evening and went to Shrewsbury, a place of about 25,000 inhabitants, situated on the river Saverne, on the boundary between England and Wales, forty-two miles from Chester. It bears the mark of centuries.

And here a word about railways. English railways are substantially built, and the bridges are of the most endurable character. But the cars are to Americans anything but comfortable, very much resembling a series of stage coaches mounted upon car trucks, the seats are so arranged that passengers set facing each other, and each coach will hold eight persons. There are three classes of cars. The first class have cloth seats and carpets on the floors; the second upholstered with leather and no carpets; the third such as no American will want to ride in, having no cushions on the seats. The old maxim is here prevalent, that "fools and Englishmen ride in the first class." The rates are about as follows, four cents for first class, two and a half for second, and one and a half for third.

It is almost impossible to converse with any degree of satisfaction on the cars, owing much to their construction and poor ballast on the road. From Shrewsburry we visited Tredegar, in South Wales, it is a large iron manufacturing town of 12,000 inhabitants and is also a great coal field. It lies on a mountain, a Broad Top, only on a much more exceedingly larger scale. This coal field is one hundred and twenty-five miles long and twenty-five broad. We visited some twenty-five furnaces, forges and rolling mills, not covering over thirty acres of ground; the furnaces turn out, each on an average, 250 tons per week; they far exceed your Johnstown iron works. From these we went to Dowling, a place of 50,000 inhabitants, and greatest and largest manufacturing place in the world, and owned by Dowling & Co., of London. Here they have over forty blast furnaces, and some twenty forges and rolling mills; they employ some 20,000 laborers. We then visited the city of Mercier, it has a population of 200,000, and is the largest city in Wales, being a great iron and coal city. From here we went to the city of Swansey, on the Bay of Swansey—a large shipping point.

Wales or South Wales is a very hilly country, and her wealth is in her iron and coal; very little grain is raised here. The small valleys lying between the hills afford fine pasture, and there are a great number of cattle, sheep, horses, ponies, and donkeys raised. The Welsh, like all the rest of Europe, have no barns, and miserably constructed houses in the small towns as well as in the country; they are but one story high, very small, with one or two small rooms and a small kitchen; they use all coal; we saw no cooking stoves, but all grates; the floors are laid with large square flat brick jointed and cemented. It must be a cool operation in the winter to land out on those floors in bare feet; but they have not the conveniences we have in America. I found them an intelligent, kind-hearted and generous class of people.

The city of Swansea is situated on a small bay, of the same name, just at its mouth where it empties into the ocean. They have fine shipping docks, and a pier head extending a half mile out in the bay with fine light houses. This city has a very old Castle, Museum, fine Cathedrals, and some very fine Protestant Churches.

We leave this morning for Millford on the Irish Channel, and from there cross over to the city of Cork, in Ireland, and spend the Sabbath. From there we intend traveling through Ireland, north to Londonderry, where we will take a steamer for our native country. You shall hear from me again before I reach Londonderry. Yours truly,

W. B. L.

Pedagogographical.

MR. EDITOR:—We lately attended a Teachers' Examination. We were delighted; so much so that we propose that the readers of the JOURNAL shall hear something about it. We wish they could all have been there. It would have caused them, perhaps, to more fully appreciate the great boon conferred upon them by the founding of common schools.

We have always been an earnest advocate of lengthened school terms, and of better salaries for the teachers. The laborer is worthy of his higher salary. We often wondered that teachers did'nt form associations and strike for an advance of ten cents, as the miners do. Miners often strike. Their motto is "strike early, strike often." They always strike for ten cents. And if miners do so, how much more ought teachers to go and do likewise. Are not the knights of the rod and ferule as great as the knights of the pick and crowbar?

But we digress. The examination was held in a school house. Teachers' examinations always are. This gives the teachers special advantages in the way of keeping books open for reference, without the knowledge of the Superintendent. *Verbum Sat.* Upwards of a dozen applicants were examined. Some others desired admission to the class, but they had breakfasted too late in the morning, and, like the foolish virgins, they could'nt be admitted. The members of the class were sitting apart from each other, to prevent "telling." Some of them wore long faces. All of them showed signs of trepidation, as if fearing that the examiner would ask them questions beyond their capacities.

It is a momentous thing to be examined for a teacher's certificate. Your future happiness may depend entirely upon the result of that examination. It was but natural then that you should become confused and give a wrong answer to nearly every question asked you. Nearly all teachers do this; and we don't blame them. On the present occasion the class did nobly. They strove to have this particular examination to appear as natural as possible, and with this view they gave a wrong answer to nearly all the questions asked them. And the ones rightly answered, were so "mixed up," that, by the time they were through, it was generally hard to tell what the question had been in the first place. But no one would ascribe all this to the *ignorance* of the class, not at all. It was only to make the examination appear more "natural like." We knew it, and so did the examiner.

The class was examined in orthography, reading, writing, written and mental arithmetic. We cared for none of those things. We slept. We awoke in time to hear some problems in mental arithmetic so terribly rendered as to become unrecognizable. But it seemed "natural like;" and we slept again. We awoke in time to hear that Pennsylvania is bounded on the east by Vermont. Here was runied one of our childhood's happiest dreams; for we always thought that Pennsylvania is bounded on the east by New Jersey. But we are always willing to be taught; and we stayed awake now

he Huntingdon Journal.

/ednesday Morning, Sept. 20, 1871.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

MEETINGS.

t. Moriah Lodge, No. 300, A. Y. M., meets second Monday evening of each month, in Brown's building.
tanding Stone H. R. A. Chapter No. 201, meets the st Tuesday evening of each month, in Brown's building.
uniata Lodge, No. 117, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday ening, third floor, Leister's building.
ount Hor Camp of I. O. O. F., meets every second and rth Tuesdays, third floor, Leister's building.
rrapahoe Tribe, No. 68, I. O. of R. M., meets every ursday evening, third floor, Leister's building.
ung Men's Christian Association meets the first and rd Monday evenings of each month, in Smith's building.
ost 33, G. A. R., meets third Monday of each month in urt House.
own Council meets the first Friday evening of each nth.
untingdon Lodge, No. 149, K. of P., meets every Saturday evening, in Smith's building.
untingdon Temple of Honor, No. 71, meets the fourth nday of each month in Good Templar's Hall.
he Websterian Club meets every Thursday evening, the Y. M. C. A. room.
untingdon Council, O. U. A. M., meets first and third sdays of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

CHURCHES.

aptist Church—Washington street. Rev. J. W. Planrr. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.
atholic—Washington street. Rev. P. B O'Halloran. vices first three Sundays in every month.
vangelical Lutheran—Mifflin street. Rev. J. J. Kerr. vices on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.
erman Reformed—Church street. Rev. S. D. Steckle. vices on Sabbath: 7 p. m.
ethodist Episcopal—Church street. Rev. M. K. Foster. vices on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.
rotestant Episcopal—Hill street. No Pastor.
resbyterian—Hill street. Rev. G. W. Zahniser. Services on Sabbath: 11 a. m., 7 p. m.

rief Mention--Home-Made and Stolen

Brisk—Railroad travel.

Pleasant—The music of our presses.

Unabated—The small pox in Pittsburgh.

Our farmers are about finishing seeding.

Corn topping has commenced in the rural stricts.

Good butter is as scarce as honest Democratic politicians.

For a history of Thad. Banks' legislative record see first page.

Large numbers of our citizens attended the ir, at Altoona, last week.

Pennsylvania is the garden spot of the country for patent right venders.

Sweet potatoes sold at $1 per bushel, in this arket, during the latter part of last week.

Business is very uncertain in the coal regions, owing to dissatisfaction among miners.

A Bradford county man raised fifty-four shels of wheat on one acre this last harvest.

Two female violinists and a male tamborinist d our town on Wednesday afternoon of last eek.

Judge Wm. B. Leas, our European Correspondent, arrived safely at New York, on the th inst.

The Pennsylvania railroad, between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, is 354 miles long, and s 77 stations.

Some of our merchants are shelving their l goods. For particulars consult the colans of the Journal.

Philadelphia takes the lead as the manufacrer of the most superior ready-made clothing oduced in the world.

A vender of "Alligator Oil" held forth in e Diamond one night last week. He had a venile varmint on exhibition.

Mum—The last *Monitor* on the California ection. Since your last issue "Have you ard the news from Maine?"

A barrel of cider, with apples enough to ake it into apple-butter, can be bought in fflintown for five dollars.

Beck, the tonsorial knight, on Hill street, s fitted up his shop in tip-top style. As a avist he is hard to beat.

Advertise your real estate sales in the Journal. It has a larger circulation than the *Globe* d the *Monitor* combined.

George Hutchison, of Juniata county, the her day, killed sixteen rattlesnakes and four pperheads in a log near his residence.

Jay Cooke's income is so large that it is said s has some difficulty in investing it. Send me of it this way, Mr. Cooke.

The Pennsylvania railroad, owing to its safe, is the great cattle transporter. It hauls ore live stock eastward than any road in the nd.

As this is the season when horse thieves nerally commence their operations, farmers d others should prepare to give them a proer reception.

One day last week our three fast power resses and our hand press were all going at ne time printing papers, books, cards, envelpes, tags, etc. Come to the Journal for job rinting of every description.

A young man in this place fell in love with hotel waiter girl, but love fled from that once ond heart when he found the "sweet little ning" cutting her toe nails with a butter knife the kitchen.

A silver spoon dropped into a dish wherein ushrooms are being cooked will instantly how if there be any poisonous ones among he mess. If so the spoon will become black; good and wholesome it will remain untarished.

The Poor House.—The new board of Poor House Commissioners, at their meeting n Bedford on last Thursday, resolved to close he bargain with the owner, for the property n Snake Spring Valley, known as the Studeaker Farm for Poor House purposes, at the rice of $13,000. This property is situated about wo miles from the turnpike, on what is known s the "Upper Valley Road," and, in our judgnent, is well calculated for a poor house. The ocation is everything that could be desired nd the property itself is one of the best in hat rich section. We may have more to say n the subject hereafter.—*Bedford County Press.*

A friend sends us the following which as been in print before:

"It is said that a beautiful child, some two or three years of age, the only child of a Missionary in the East Indies, was attacked by the jungle fever, and in a few days her case became hopeless. Having been taught, from early infancy, to repeat a prayer every evening, as her strength ebbed rapidly away, and her sight became dim, she naturally supposed that the hour of rest drew nigh. Clasping hre tiny hands, and in a faint, earnest voice seh began, 'Now I lay me down to sleep, I pray the Lord my soul to keep, if I should die she fore I wake, I pray the Lord my soul to take-and before quite finishing the last word, —,' passed into the presence of Him who said, 'Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven.'"

Opening of the Bedford and Bridgeport Railroad.—Excursion.—The first train will run through to Bedford on Thursday, the 21d inst. Superintendent McKillips will hold himself in readiness to take any parties who may desire to get up a demonstration on the occasion. We hope that arrangements will be made at once to take up a large party. The Band should go by all means. Get up a Committee of Arrangements.

Gone East.—William March & Bro. desire to turn thanks to their customers for past favors, and they take pleasure in informing them that William March is in the city at present laying in an extensive stock which they will be able to offer, in a few days, at the most reasonable prices for cash. Call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Prof. Mills' Lecture.—Prof. Mills has delivered eight lectures to crowded houses, and he intends to remain during the week. If you want real live entertainment, go and hear him.

When you want good clean coal of any kind, leave your order at 105 Fourth st. june 21.

From Bloody Run to Bedford.—*First Passenger Train Over the New Railroad.*—The first passenger train on the road between this place and Bedford was run to a point within a short distance of the toll gate on last Saturday. In company with a select crowd from town, we got aboard at Barndollar Station to find Superintendent McKillips, Engineer Fulton, Supervisor Keenan, and a number of other gentlemen occupying the palace car, into which we were invited. After taking on a supply of water, Engineer Graw manned his "machine," and the cry was, "All aboard for Bedford." How it thrilled us to hear the glad sound! As we whirled by Mt. Dallas, we were almost overcome with astonishment at the change a few days had wrought. A deserted appearance pervaded the place.

Not a hack was in sight, or a stage coach in view,
As swiftly by we rushed,
No drivers were cursing, or passengers in a stew,—
All was serene and hushed.

Over the splendid bridge, through woods, around curves, and beside the river, carefully steaming along, Ashcom's was reached. Here a flock of geese were seen to flutter away in apparent haste, whilst a drove of cattle, with tails erect, took off in the direction of the mountain at a terrible speed. The passengers clapped their hands, Graw applied the whistle, and the frightened animals were soon out of sight. On we went, all apparently delighted with the trip, but none more so than our friend R. W. B., who was so elated that he once cheered lustily as we passed a stable and waved his hat triumphantly to an old stump in a meadow along the route. Lutz's, Hartley's Mill, Mortimore's, Jamison's were passed in quick succession. At the latter place some one called out 'Change cars for Charlesville, Rainsburg, and all points on the upper Colerain Road." It was now apparent that we could not proceed much further, as the tracklayers were to be seen a short distance ahead. Finally "down brakes" was sounded, and the train stopped opposite the "Old Little Mansion." We had expected that a crowd of the Bedford people would have been on hands to welcome the first passenger train to a poit so near their town, but it seems that the advent of a circus had more attractions for our enterprising (?) neighbors, therefore there were but two gentlemen, two hack drivers and a news-boy on the ground. With these the passengers exchanged congratulations, during the course of which proceedings Conductor Dolph was observed to give vent to a genuine smile. This was received as evidence that the construction of the road is a "good job," as Dolph never smiles "just for the fun of the thing,"—he never takes time to do so. The return trip was made in 21 minutes. As far as we are able to judge the road is really well built, and is notable for two things: The beauty of its masonry, and the number of its curves.—*Bloody Run Press.*

Lewisburg and Tyrone Narrow Gauge Railroad.—The narrow gauge adopted for the Lewisburg and Tyrone Railroad, is not looked upon with favor by the inhabitants of Nittany Valley and Union county, because they consider it an obstacle in the way of realizing one of their long cherished hopes, namely, to open up their country by a short-cut grading a narrow gauge, they say, must keep it a mere subordinate or branch road to the Pennsylvania Central.

Any one who acquaints himself with the difficult topography of the Anthracite county, will be convinced that no railroad already built, or to be built through that region, can compete successfully with the great routs between New York and the West, already running through the populous open country to the south of it. Lewisburg lies virtually behind a huge system of mountains traversed by no large river. Any approach from the seaboard, which does not follow up the Susquehanna from Harrisburg, must be crooked and difficult; costly to build and more costly to run.

The dream of an air-line road from New York into Ohio, diagonally cutting the series of mountains which run in parallel ranges through the Anthracite regions and the Juniata region, has been entertained by many visionary people; and shrewd financial adventurers have told this dream with mischievous effect to the inhabitants of the inland valleys, as well as to investments seekers in England.

People look at the common maps of the country, and cannot for the life of them make out any good reason why a grand trunk railroad should not strike from Easton directly through by way of Mauch Chunk, Catawissa, Lewisburg and Bellefonte, to Pittsburg. But if they would look at the Geological Map of Pennsylvania, published with the Final Report of the Survey, they would see an all sufficient reason. The Susquehanna river is the solitary water course, making its way completely through that series of Appalachian and Allegheny Mountains which diverts the Atlantic seaboard from the Western Plains. All other streams head up, after shorter or longer courses, at the summit of the mountains; and their courses, whether long or short, are systematically of zigzag shape. Therefore all East and West railroad lines through Pennsylvania are, and forever must be, from fifty to sixty per cent longer than the air line distances between their termini. The Juniata river is a notable example of this law. The railroad which follows its banks for more than a hundred miles, from its head at Altoona, runs first northeast to Tyrone, then southeast to Mount Union, then northeast to Mifflin, and finally southeast and northeast, with several repetitions, to Duncannon.

In Pennsylvania no straight railroad is posible except such as run lengthwise of the valleys, that is from northeast to southwest. Of course these must be local roads; for they start nowhere and end nowhere; unless they tie two trunk lines together. Such a road must needs be the new Lewisburg and Tyrone. A most important road; a long desired missing link in the Pennsylvania system; an indispensable road for a large, rich and growing district of the State; but an impossible part of any main through route between the seaboard and the West.

It is divisible into three parts; an eastern division following up the outcrops of fossil ore of Jack's and the Buffalo Mountains, running a little south of west; a middle division along the gorge of Penn's creek through the mountains into Brush Valley, with their running north of west; and a main western division, following Brush and Nittany Valleys, with their limestone wheat fields and vast brown hematite ore deposits, running southwest. A branch will be thrown out northwestward across the end of Nittany Mountain to Bellefonte, to connect with the Snowshoe road over the Allegheny Mountain; and it is quite probable that this Snowshoe road may find it to its interest to change its present gauge to 3 feet, so as to run its coal to Lewisburg and Danville, or, at all events, to the iron furances in Nittany Valley.

The importance of the Lewisburg and Tyrone Railroad lies in its following two of the most important iron ore outcrops which we have in all the State; and in effecting the connection between both the hard and the soft coals with the fossil, the limonite, and the carbonate ores. When this road is finished, the Middle Iron Making Region of Pennsylvania will be complete in itself, as it never has been. It must instantly feel the impulse of the conjunction of ore and fuel, and expand its powers of production accordingly.

Let the farmers and tradespeople living along the line of the Lewisburg and Tyrone Railroad be satisfied with the result. It is certainly enough to content any reasonable mortal. Let them build the road as cheaply as possible, and stock it lightly at first. It would be but a naughty ambition to saddle the project with an outlay three times as huge as necessary, in the vain expectations of seeing Pullman Palace Cars flash through their villages without stopping, filled with New York city tourists and Chicago jobbers. That cannot be. The mountains between Sunbury and Easton do not lie right for it.

But if, on other hand, they proceed with energy and economy to develop the pipe ores of spruce creek and Brush creek, and the dye stone ores of Penn's creek, and to bring down the Clearfield coals, with which to smelt their metals, and to lime their fields, sending what they do not want away, westward to the Cambria Works, and eastward to Danville and Bloomsburg, it will be but a few years when they may widen their track to 4 feet 8½ inches, if they choose to do so, and rejoice at two inauguration festivals instead of one.—*U. S. Railroad and Minning Register.*

Closed out.—Jos. March & Bro. having closed out their store at Marklesburg hereby notify all persons indebted to them to make settlement without delay as they desire to close their books. The books are with Wm. March & Bro., in Huntingdon, Pa.

Carmon & Cunningham have now the largest assortment of Boots and Shoes, at wholesale, ever brought to Huntingdon. Go and see them at Broad Top corner.

A. B. Flood's hack will run daily to and from Manor Hill Camp Meeting. Secure seats in time. june21.

Grapes! Grapes!!—Fifty bushels of grapes for sale at the Castilian Garden.

Country dealers can buy boots and shoes, of all kinds and of the best qualities, wholesale from Carmon & Cunningham as cheap as they can buy them in the eastern cities. Try them, at Broad Top corner, Huntingdon, Pa., and be convinced.

Country dealers can buy boots and shoes, of all kinds and of the best qualities, wholesale, from Carmon & Cunningham, as cheap as they can buy them in the eastern cities. Try them, at Broad Top corner, Huntingdon, Pa., and be convinced.

Country dealers can buy boots and shoes of all kinds and of the best qualities, wholesale, from Carmon & Cunningham, as cheap as they can buy them in the eastern cities. Try them, at Broad Top corner, Huntingdon, Pa., and be convinced.

All sizes of the best qualities of Anthracite coal kept constantly on hand and sold at the lowest market rates by Robert U. Jacob. Office 105 Fourth street. June 21.

Best quality of Broad Top coal in the Lump, run of mine or fine, for sale by Robt. U. Jacob. june 21.

The interest far one year on the price of a $65 "Howe Sewing Machine" is only $3,90.—Many persons, for want of a machine, pay out more than this amount for making only one or two dresses and a pair of pants. Bad economy. [sep.13–2w

Anthracite and Broad Top coal sold wholesale and retail by Robert U. Jacob, 105 Fourth street june 21.

Window Glass and Putty at Patton's. March 22, tf.

"I believe Brown is selling more Howe Sewing Machines than all other machine agents in the county put together. It is the machine people are *safe* in buying." [sep.13–2

Fresh Vegetables.—The market car of Messrs. Africa & Black will arrive every Wednesday evening, where vegetables of every kind can be had, wholesale or retail, as cheap as the cheapest. [aug 9–tf.

Carmon & Cunningham have now the largest assortment of Boots and Shoes, at wholesale, ever brought to Huntingdon. Go and see them at Broad Top corner.

Marriages.

PORT—STEEL.—On the 14th of September, by Rev. Geo. Warren, of Hollidaysburg, Mr. Lewis E. Port to Miss Rebecca J. Steel both of Huntingdon, Pa.

Deaths.

McCracken.—On Monday morning the 4th inst., af Paralysis, Henry V. McCracken, a ruling Elder in the Shavers Creek Presbyterian Church, aged about 67 years.

METCALF.—On the 25th inst., at Sunbury, Pa., of Cholera Infantum, Charles D., aged 1 year 10 months and 3 weeks, and on the 26th inst., Randall McNitt, aged 4 years, 1 month and 3 weeks, only children of Thomas and Sarah B. Metcalf formerly of Shirleysburg.

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Reported Weekly for the Journal by Henry & Co.

Huntingdon, Pa., Sept, 19 1871.

	Wholesale.	Retail.
Butter	$ 25	$ 30
Coffee, O. G. Java	26	28
" Maricabo	21@24	22@28
" Rio, choice	21@22	23
" Rio, good	19@20	21
" Rio, fair	17@19	20
" O. G. Java, roasted		33
" Maricabo, "		28
" Rio, choice, "		26
" Rio, good, "		20
Eggs		15
Flour, white wheat	7 50	7 00
" red wheat	675 to	7 00
Wheat, white, per bush		1 30
" red, "		1 20
Rye		80
Corn		70
Oats		40
Molasses, Port Rico		60
" New Orleans		1 00
Sugar, loaf	15	16
" powdered	15	16
" granulated	15	16
" A	14½ 7 lbs for	1 05
" extra C	13½ 7 lbs for	95
" yellow C	12 7 lbs for	85
" brown	12 7 lbs for	75
Tea, Young Hyson	65@1 25	1 20
" Gunpowder	65@80	90
" Gunpowder, finest	1 15@1 50	1 70
" Imperial, fine	55@80	1 00
" Imperial, finest	1 00@1 30	1 40
" Japan, fine	75@1 00	1 10
" Japan, finest	1 00@1 25	1 40
" Oolong, fine	60@70	70
" Oolong, finest	85@1 25	1 40
" Souchong, fine	60@80	90
" Souchong, English Breakfast	1 00@1 50	1 40
Syrup, silver drip	1 00	1 20
" Crystal	1 35	1 50
" diamond drips	95	1 10
" extra golden	80	90
" bee hive	70	75
" best baking	55	68
Raisins, layers	3 50	25
" valencia	16	18
" mats	16	20
Prunes	13	15
Currants	12	15
Rice	10	12
Starch	8½	10
Soap	8½	10
Saleratus	4½	5
Buckets, two hoops		22
" three hoops		25
Peanuts, roasted, per bushel	3 50 per qt.	5
Essence Coffee, per gross	4 25 per box	5
Chee-e, Goshen	17	20
Canned Peaches, 3 lb cans	4 50	40
" " 2 lb cans	3 30	30
" Tomatoes, 3 lb cans	2 75	25
" " 2 lb cans	2 00	18
" Egg Plum, 2 lb cans	4 50	40
" Green Gages, "	4 50	40
" Red Cherries "	4 00	35
" White Cherries	4 50	40
" Winslow's Corn	3 50	35
" Lima Beans, 2 lb cans	4 00	35
" Green Peas, 2 lb cans	3 75	35
Mince Meat	14½	18
Potatoes		60

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Sept 18, 1871.

Flour, Extra family	$7 00
" Superfine	5 50
" fancy brands	8 00
" Rye	5 00
Corn Meal	4 00
Wheat, white, per bushel	1 65
" red, "	1 45
Corn	80
Rye	1 05
Oats	62

New Advertisements.

MUSIC STORE.

You can save from ten to thirty per cent. by buying your Instruments from

E. J. GREENE,

Dealer in

STEINWAY & SONS',
CHICKERING & SONS',
THE UNION PIANO FORTE CO.,
THE WEBER, RAVEN & BACON'S,
GEO. M. GOULD & CO.'S,
CONRAD MEYERS'

AND ALL OTHER MAKES OF PIANOS.

MASON & HAMLIN'S

and Geo. Woods & Co.'s celebrated Organs, and any other make desired. Also, Melodeons, Guitars, Violins, Herman Accordeons, Sheet Music, Music Books, &c.

New and good Pianos for $300 and upwards.
" five-octave Organs for 80 " "
" Melodeons for 70 " "

All Instruments warranted for five years.

Agents supplied at wholesale Rates, as low as in the cities. Call on, or address,

E. J. GREENE,
Huntingdon, Pa.,
2nd floor of Leister's new building.

January 4, 1871.

HENRY & CO'S.

LUMBER AND COAL DEPOT.

LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,

Lath, Pickets, &c., constantly on hand

FLOORING, SIDING, DOORS, SASH,

FRAMES, &C., at manufacturers' prices.

ANTHRACITE, BROAD TOP, ALLEGHANY, SANDY RIDGE AND PITTSBURG COAL,

BY the TON, CAR, or BOAT LOAD

Feb. 15, 1871.

New Advertisements.

A LIST OF PERSONS USING THE *SINGER SEWING MACHINE*

Bought at BLAIR'S BOOK STORE, depot for Huntingdon County.

188 IN THIS LIST.

Mrs. M. R. Armitage, Huntingdon
" R. G. Morrison, "
" William Decker, "
" Mordecai Gahagan, "
" Geo. W. Garrettson, "
" Wm. Graw, "
" Joseph Morrison, "
" John Nimer, "
" Isaac Fisher, "
" Harry Fisher, "
" David Blair, "
" Dorris Stitt, Shade Gap, Pa.
" William Wax, Blairs Mills, Pa.
" Alex. C. Blair, "
" Michael Stair, Orbisonia.
" Robt. Bingham, Shirleysburg,
" R. C. Wallace, "
Miss Jane A. Adams, "
Mrs. J. E. Glasgow, Three Springs.
" Levi Putt, Saxton, Pa.
" Samuel Barr, "
" John Fulton, "
Miss E. C. Raum, "
Mrs. William Powell, Dudley, Pa
" F. D. Ruiter, Huntingdon.
" Henry Robley, "
Miss E. Rung, Petersburg, Pa.
Mrs. Kate Brown, "
" Mrs. Blackwell, "
Mr. John McMullen, Cottage.
" Solomon Troutwine, McAlavys Fort.
Mrs. Mary Quinn, "
" Jacob Anspach, "
" J. M. Oaks, Huntingdon.
Rev. Mr. Moore, Tyrone.
Mr. J. M. Isenburg, Alexandria.
Mrs. A. H. Jenkins, Riddlesburg.
" John Gregory, Cottage.
" Samuel Gregory, Cottage.
" R. U. Jacob, Huntingdon.
" Wm. Miller, Petersburg.
" Benj. Jacob, Huntingdon.
Rev. M. L. Smith, Petersburg.
Mr. John Wiley, "
Mr. James Myton, Manor Hill.
Mrs. M. D. Silkknitter, Snow Shoe.
" Soloman Silkknitter, "
" L. A Hamer, Huntingdon.
" Michael Hamer, "
Mr. Geo. Marsh, "
Mrs. E. Westbrook, "
Miss Bartol, "
" Minnie Kuntzelman, Huntingdon.
Mrs. Caroline Schott, "
" M. Etichson, Mill Creek.
" S. A. Hughes, "
" J. G. Boyer, Huntingdon.
" P. M. Bare, Mt. Union.
" M. A. Sharver, Huntingdon.
" Adam Hoffman, "
Miss Mary Foster, "
Mrs. Carry Diffenbaugh, "
" James Dickey, "
" William Wray, Spruce Creek.
" William McMurtrie, Huntingdon.
" David Hare, "
" William Yocum, "
" Simon White, "
" Maggie Oswalt, "
" J. C. Smiley, Huntingdon.
" Thomas Kelly, Orbisonia.
" R. C. Craig, Newton Hamilton.
Miss Annie R. Parker, "
Mrs. Mary Brown, Mapleton.
" Geo. W. Johnston, Huntingdon,
" James Stewart, Antistown.
" John Snyder, Huntingdon.
Miss Mary J. Wise, Huntingdon.
Mrs. Sarah Irvin, Penna Furnace.
Miss Maggie Kepert, Huntingdon.
" Martha Ritchey, "
" Sarah J. Rudy, Petersburg.
Mrs. J. G. Stewart, "
" A. A. Jacobs, "
" William McGowan, Shade Gap.
" Daniel Rowland, Six Mile Run.
" O. G. McCrellis, Dudley.
" John Shaver, Mt. Union.
" F. D Stevens, "
" J. G. Covert, "
" Jacob Flasher, "
" Henry Snare, Huntingdon.
" Christ Hains, "
" Asbury Stewart, Huntingdon.
" Augustus Fritchy, Saxton.
" Henry Smith, McConnelstown.
" Luden Norris, "
" John Leister, Huntingdon.
" Henry Hanseuplig, "
" Fred Mobus, "
" Paul Smith, "
" Alex. Carmon, "
" William Strickler, "
" J. B. Myton, Manor Hill.
" T. B. Love, Cottage.
" Bridget McCabe, Huntingdon.
Miss M. Morningstar, "
Mrs. Emma Chilcoat, Cassville.
" Hartman Anderson, Dudley.
" Catharine Akers, Coalmont.
" David Etnire, Mt. Union.
" David S. Africa, Huntingdon.
Mr. John Barrick, "
Mrs. Henry Noel, "
" David Mingle, "
" Christian Feightal, Manor Hill.
" Robt. McNeal, Burnt Cabins.
" Pierce Young, Water Street.
" Samuel V. Isenburg, Water Street,
" William B. Hicks Huntingdon.
" —— Logan, "
" Hannah Long, Petersburg.
" Magnus Koch, Huntingdon.
" John Isenburg, Petersburg.
" Mary Fletcher, Huntingdon.
" Hiram Ayers, Pittsburg.
Miss Sue White Petersburg.
Mrs. —— Neff, Alexandria.
Mrs. Thomas Keenan, James Creek.
Mrs H T. Conrad, Dudley.
" E Deshong, Manor Hill.
" S. J. Yocum, Mapleton.
" Alex. Port, Huntingdon.
" James G. Corbin, Cassville.

44,000 (forty-four thousand) more Singer Machines sold last year than any other made. Total sale of the Singer Machine last year was one hundred and twenty-seven thousand eight hundred and thirty three. july12

W. BUCHANAN. P. ALLISON. J. M. BUCHANAN.

509 Hill St., Huntingdon, Pa.

THIS is the place to get your fruit jars and tin cans wholesale and retail, also a fine assortment of jelly glasses.

COOKING STOVES.

We have the cheapest, largest and best assortment this side of Philadelphia. We keep Spears' Calorific, Excelsior, Penn, Olive Branch, Morning Light, Cottage, Star, and Regulator. We warrant every stove.

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

JAPANED WARE, TIN and PAINTED WARE, &c., &c., &c., &c.

Persons going to House Keeping can get every article they need from a clothes pin up to a cooking stove.

ROOFING, SPOUTING,

and all kinds of Job Work done at short notice. Give us a call and we feel satisfied you can save money. july 12.

FARM FOR SALE.—The undersigned, will sell, at Public Sale, in Juniata township, on

Tuesday, the 3d day of October, 1871,

at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following described real estate.

A farm, situate in Juniata township, about five miles from Huntingdon, containing about 180 acres, more or less, 115 of which are cleared, and the balance well timbered, having thereon erected a saw-mill, log house, a tenant-house, and a frame Bank Barn, with other necessary outbuildings. Also, a good orchard in a thriving condition.

TERMS,—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by bonds and mortgages of the purchaser.

A general variety of personal property of said deceased, will be offered on said day.

HENRY HAWN,
ALBERT HAWN,
Executors of Jacob Hawn, deceased.

ALSO, At the same time and place, a tract of land, in said township, containing 35 acres, about 11 acres cleared.

Aug. 16, 1871–ts.

WM. WILLIAMS, MANUFACTURER OF

MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS.

HEADSTONES, &C.,

HUNTINGDON, PA

PLASTER PARIS CORNICES,

MOULDINGS. &C

ALSO SLATE MANTLES FURNISHED TO ORDER.

Jan. 4, '71.

SMITH IN HIS NEW BUILDING *CALL AND EXAMINE.*

IF YOU WANT GREAT BARGAINS GO TO SMITH'S NEW STORE.

The best Sugar and Molasses, Coffee, and Tea Chocolate, Flour, Fish, Salt and Vinegar, Confectionaries, Fruits, Cigars, Tobacco, and spices of the best, and all kinds, and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

Also—Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alchohol, Glass, Putty, &c., &c. The best Wine and Brandy for medical purposes, and all the best Patent Medicines, and a variety of articles too numerous to mention.

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves, and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Jan. 4, '71.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.

The valuable property, situate in Barree township, Huntingdon county, formerly known as "Couch's Mills" but lately as "*Conprobst Mills,*" will be sold at private sale. This is one of the most desirable stands in the county, the custom work being sufficiently large to keep the mill busy, while the water power is unsurpassed in the State. The improvements consist of a Grist Mill, Saw Mill, Store Room, two Dwelling Houses, Stable, and all other necessary outbuildings. There are also 40 acres of timber land belonging to this property, but if purchasers desire it, enough cleared land can be purchased with it for farming purposes.

If not sold by the 26th of October, the property will be leased for a term of years.

For further information inquire of Hon. John Scott, Huntingdon, or of the undersigned, residing on the premises.

Sept. 6, 1877–tf. HENRY CONPROBST.

New Advertisements.

GRAND DEPOT FOR

NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT HE

HAS JUST OPENED A

SPLENDID STOCK OF NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

CALL AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

Jan. 4, '71.

LUKE REILLY,

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

BREAD, CAKES, PIES, CONFECTIONERY,

AND DEALER IN

GROCERIES, SYRUPS, &c., &c., &c.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Bakery on Moore street, and Store at the Corner of Fourth and Allegheny.

Dealers will be supplied at prices as low as can be had from Philadelphia. [ap.26,'71.

BEE HIVE!! BEE HIVE

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS IS

THE MOTTO OF THE

BEE HIVE GROCERY!

Montgomery St., near the Broad Top Depot,
HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

N. B. CORBIN

Has just returned from the East with a large and varied assortment of articles usually found in a first-class Grocery, consisting in part of

SUGARS, TEA, COFFEE, MOLASSSES, CRACKERS, CANDIES, FRUITS, CHEESE, TOBACCO SEGARS,

and everything else to be found in an establishment of this kind.

SPICES

of all kinds, pure and fresh, such as

Cinnamon,	Cloves,
Allspice,	Peppers,
Mustard,	Ginger,

and all other articles usually kept in a first-class establishment.

BAKERY.

I continue to carry on my Bakery, and am at all times prepared to supply

BREAD, CAKES AND PIES,

at reasonable prices. The following Fancy Cakes always on hand or baked to order:

Pound Cake,	Lady Cake,
Fruit "	Citron "
Marble "	Sponge "

Parties supplied with all kinds of cakes and confections at short notice and reasonable rates.

Family flour, of superior brand, always on hand, and for sale as cheap as the cheapest.

CANDY MANUFACTORY.

In connection with my other business I have commenced the manufacture of Candies, and am prepared to supply country dealers with both FANCY and COMMON at as low rates as they can be purchased outside of the Eastern Cities. If you want to save money, Make your purchases at this establishment.

TOYS!! TOYS!! TOY ! TOYS

This department is complete and embraces everything in the Toy line from a Jumping Jack to an Elephant. I can sell Toys cheaper than any other house in the county, and all I ask is a visit from the public to substantiate the assertion.

Thankful to the public for the very liberal patronage extended to me in the past, I will exert my best efforts to merit its continuance.

Huntingdon, Jan. 4, 1871.

W. K. RAHM'S

CONFECTIONERY AND GROCERY STORE,

(One door west of Josiah Cunningham's,)

Is now stocked with a choice assortment of all kinds of goods usally found in a store of this kind, consisting of

SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, PEPPER, SALT, &C.

together with an endless variety of

CANDIES, TOYS, JEWELRY, NOTIONS, &c.

all of which will be sold as cheap as at any other store in Huntingdon.

A choice brand of Tobacco and Segars always on hand.

Pure Cider Vinegar on hand at all times.

I respectfully ask a share of public patronage, feeling confident that my prices will be satisfactory.

W. K. RHOM.

Jan. 4, '71.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF BOOTS AND SHOES, AT SHAFFER'S NEW STORE.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old friends and customers, that he has just received from the East a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES!

For Men, Women and Children,

which he is prepared to sell a trifle lower than any other establishment in town. Being a practical shoemaker, and having had considerable experience, he flatters himself that his stock cannot be surpassed in the county.

Give him a call, at the

CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

(West end of the Diamond)

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Customer work made to order, in a neat and durable manner. GEO. SHAFFER.

Jan. 4, '71.

NEW GOODS FOR SPRING AND SUMMER,

at the new cheap store of

CONOVER & DECKER,

No. 625 Hill street.

Our stock consists in part of Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Wood, Willow, and Queensware, Bacon, Flour, Feed, Glass, Nails, and also a full line of

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Our prices are as low as the lowest, and we respectfully ask a liberal share of public patronage. apr26'ly.

HEADQUARTERS FOR FINE *CANDIES, TOYS, FRUITS, NUTS, &c,* is at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond. Also, can be had, a fine assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, PEN KNIVES, POCKET BOOKS, TRAVELING SATCHELS, FANCY SOAPS, HAIR OILS, PERFUMERY, &C. Dow's Celebrated Ice Cream Soda Water, in season, at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond. March 15, tf.

HOWE IS THIS?

HOWE does it come that people wanting to know HOWE to select the best Sewing Machine are rapidly finding HOWE to settle that question by buying the Original HOWE Machine, with late improvements, at Brown's Carpet Store, Huntingdon, Pa. Come thou and get a HOWE.

July 19, 1871.–2m

New Advertisements.

LIST OF PREMIUMS AND AWARDING COMMITTEES OF THE *HUNTINGDON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR.*

The Twelfth Annual Exhibition of the Huntingdon County Agricultural Fair will be held at Huntingdon on the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th of October, '71.

Class No. 1—Horses, Bred Stock.

Superintendents—Isaac Long, A. Porter Wilson.

Best Stallion	$20	3d do	4
2nd best,	12	best brood mare	10
3d do	8	2nd best	7
Best 3 year old	8	3d do	5
2d best	6	best 3 year old	8
3d do	5	2nd best	6
best 2 year old	7	3d do	4
2d best	5	best 2 year old	7
3d do	4	2nd best	6
best yearling	6	3d do	5
2d best	4	best colt 6 mos or under	6
3d do	3	2nd best	4
best gelding	8	3d do	3
2nd best	6		

Common Stock.

Best draught Stallion	$12	3d do	3
2nd best	8	best colt 6 mos or under	5
3d do	6	2nd best	4
best 3 year old	7	3d do	3
2nd best	6	best draught horse or mare	8
3d do	4		
best 2 year old	6	2nd best	6
2nd best	5	3d do	4
3d do	3	best riding do	6
best yearling	5	2nd best	4
2nd best	4	3d do	3
3d do	3	best family do	6
best brood mare	8	2nd best	4
2nd best	6	3d do	3
3d do	4	best pair matches	10
best 2 year old	6	2nd best	8
2nd best	5	3d do	6
3d do	3	best pair mules	8
best yearling	6	2nd best	6
2nd best	5	3d do	4

No horses can be entered for more than one premium or be allowed to change from one class to another class. 10 per cent. entrance fee to be paid on all stock for every premium for which the party may compete. On Class No. 1

The Huntingdon Journal.

Farm and Household.

Rules for the Care of Sheep.

Keep sheep dry under foot with litter. This is even more necessary than roofing them. Never let them stand or lie in mud or snow.

Drop or take out the lowest bars as the sheep enter or leave a yard, thus saving broken limbs.

Begin grazing with the greatest care, and use the smallest quantity at first.

If a ewe loses her lamb, milk her daily for a few days, and mix a little alum with her salt.

Give the lambs a little milk feed in time of weaning.

Never frighten sheep, if possible to avoid it.

Sow rye for weak ones in cold weather, if you can.

Separate all weak, or thin, or sick, from those strong, in the fall, and give them special care.

If any sheep is hurt, catch it at once and wash the wound with something healing. If a limb is broken, bind it with splinters tightly, loosening as the limb swells.

Keep a number of good bells on the sheep.

If one is lame, examine the foot, clean out between the hoof, pare the hoof if unsound, and apply tobacco with blue vitriol boiled in a little water.

Shear at once any sheep commencing to shed its wool, unless the weather is too severe.

Pickling Cucumbers.

Lay your cucumbers in brine for three weeks or until it is convenient to make them. Take out and drain well, then lay them in water twenty-four hours, changing the water once. Simmer the pickles in two pints of vinegar, if strong; if not, three pints—to one of water; leave your pickles in this vinegar about two weeks, then take out, drain and pack away in a jar, sprinkling horse-radish and black mustard seed between each layer of cucumbers. Cover them with vinegar made very sweet, and having boiled in it an ounce of cloves, a handful of white mustard seed, an ounce of coriander seed, sliced ginger and mace to your taste, a tea-cupful of black pepper (unground of course), and a pound of red which must be previously laid in brine.

Pour the vinegar over the pickles boiling hot. Your pickles will be ready for use in three weeks; if you find your vinegar is not sweet enough add more sugar. This vinegar with some fresh added to it will be good for two years.

If my directions are followed, my word for it, your pickles will be delightful. It is the best recipe I ever tried.—*Cor. Country Gent.*

The Best Way to Put Up Winter Fruit.

Editor Dayton Journal: Please say to those that have winter fruit to put up that experience has proved to me that the best way to keep and handle fruit is in bushel boxes. The last few years I have procured about as many boxes as I had bushels of winter fruit. I take the boxes to the trees in picking time, and lay the fruit from the trees into them until full: then put on the lids carefully and pile them in tiers in my cellar from floor to ceiling. In this way I can put in a larger quantity of fruit in less room and with less labor than in any other manner: and I find that the fruit not getting bruised in handling keeps so much better than it does in bins or piles, to more than pay the expense of the boxes. If good boxes are procured they will do to use for many years. I estimate the saving of fruit and labor to be by this method at least twenty-five per cent.

A. M. Goodwin.

Bellbrook, O., August 21, 1871.

Sweet Oil as a Poison Cure.

A "Plain Farmer" writes to one of our exchanges as follows: "It is now over twenty years since I learned that sweet oil would cure the bite of a rattlesnake, not knowing it would cure other kinds of poision. Practice, observation and experience have taught me that it will cure poision of any kind, both on man and beast. The patient must take a spoonful of it internally and bathe the wound for a cure. To cure a horse it requires eight times as much as for a man. One of the most extreem cases of snake bites occurred eleven years ago. It had been thirty days standing, and the patient had been given up by his pysician. I gave a spoonful of the oil, which effected a cure. It will cure bloat in cattle caused by fresh clover. It will cure the sting of bees, spiders, or other insects, and persons who have been poisoned by a low running vine called ivy."

Polishing Collars and Shirts.—Put a little common white wax in your starch, say two ounces to the pound: then if you use any thin patent starch, be sure use it warm, otherwise the wax will get cold and gritty, and spot your linen, giving it the appearance of being stained with grease it is different with collar starch, it can be used quite cold; however, of that anon. Now then, about shirts: starch the front and wristbands as stiff as you can. Always starch twice, that is, starch and dry, then starch again. Iron your shirt in the usual way, making the linen nice and firm, but without any attempt at a good finish; don't lift the plaits; your shirt is now ready for polishing, but you ought to have a board the same size as a common shirt board, made of hard wood, and covered with only one ply of plain cotton cloth. Put this board into the breast of your shirt, damp the front very lightly with a wet sponge, then take a polishing iron, which is flat and bevelled a little at one end—polish gently with the bevelled part, take care not to drive the linen up into wave-like blisters; of course this requires a little practice, but if you are careful and persevere, in a short time you will be able to give that enamel-like finish which seems to be so much wanted.

New Advertisements.

1871. 1871.

CARPETS!! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!
SPRING STOCK.
AT REDUCED PRICES!
JAMES A. BROWN

Is constantly receiving at his new

CARPET STORE,

IN

HUNTINGDON, PA.,
525½ Hill Street.

Beautiful Patterns of Carpets, fresh from the looms of the manufacturers. His stock comprises

BRUSSELS, INGRAINS,
VENITIAN, WOOL DUTCH,
COTTAGE, HEMP,
LIST and RAG CARPETS
CARPET CHAIN,
COCOA AND CANTON MATTINGS,
FLOOR, STAIR AND TABLE

OIL CLOTHS,

and a large stock of

WALL PAPER,

Window Shades and Fixtures, Drugget, Velvet Rugs, Door Mats, Extra Carpet Thread and Binding. I make a speciality of furnishing Churches and Lodges at City Prices, and invite Furnishing Committees to call and see goods made expressly for their purposes.

Buyers will *save money* and be better suited by going to the *regular* Carpet and Oil Cloth Store, for any of the above goods. I defy competition in prices and variety of beautiful patterns.

CARPETS 25 cts. per YARD AND UPWARDS.

I have also the Agency for the Original
HOWE SEWING MACHINE,
so well known as the best Family Machine in the world
Call at the CARPET STORE and see them.
JAMES A. BROWN.

Jan. 4, 1871.

THOMAS FISHER. H. G. FISHER. THOS. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS,

PROPRIETORS

of the

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

Manufacturers of

FLOUR, FEED, GROUND PLASTER, &C

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FISH, SALT, &C.

A Specialty made of

CARPETS, OIL CLOTH & MATTINGS
March 8, 1871.

S. E. HENRY, T. S. JOHNSTON, } S. H. ISENBERG, B. F. ISENBERG. }

HENRY & CO.,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Wholesal and Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS, CAPS,
FURS, CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
CLOTHING, IRON,
NAILS, GLASS,
PUTTY, OILS,
PAINTS, SALT, PLASTER, &C., &C.

Proprietors of the
WARRIOR RIDGE FLOURING MILLS.
Flour and Feed constantly on hand.

Cash paid for all kinds of grain. Produce taken in exchange for goods at the Mammoth Store.
Feb. 15, 1871.

GLAZIER & BRO.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
&c. &c.,

SMITH Street, between Washington and Mifflin

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
QUEENSWARE,

WASHINGTON Street, near Smith.
Jan. 18, '71.

WILLIAM I. STEEL,

SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER,

Has removed to his New Rooms, No. 623 Hill St., where he has ample room and facilities, and is now prepared to accommodate his old customers, and all others who may desire anything in his line of trade,

Plain and Fancy Buggy Harness,
Carriage, Tug, and Yankee Harness,
Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, &c.,

always on hand, or made to order on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms. Also, a good assortment of Horse Blankets and Sleigh Bells.

Having had twenty-five years practical experience in the business, he flatters himself that he can render entire satisfaction to all who may patronize his establishment.

Work warranted and Repairing neatly done.
Huntingdon, Oct. 19, 1870.

NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE

Contains no Lac Sulphur—No Sugar of Lead—No Litharge—No Nitrate of Silver, and is entirely free from the Poisonous and Health-destroying Drugs used in other Hair Preparations.

Transparent and clear as crystal, it will not soil the finest fabric—perfectly SAFE, CLEAN, and EFFICIENT,—desideratums LONG SOUGHT FOR AND FOUND AT LAST!

It restores and prevents the Hair from becoming Gray, imparts a soft, glossy appearance, removes Dandruff, is cool and refreshing to the head, checks the Hair from falling off, and restores it to a great extent when prematurely lost, prevents headaches, cures all humors, cutaneous eruptions, and unnatural heat. *As a Dressing for the Hair it is the best article in the market.*

DR. G. SMITH, Patentee, Ayer, Mass. Prepared only by PROCTOR BROTHERS, Gloucester, Mass. The genuine is put up in a panel bottle, made expressly for it, with the name of the article blown in the glass. Ask your Druggist for NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE, and take no other.

☞ Send two three cent stamps to Proctor Brothers for a "Treatise on the Human Hair." The information it contains is worth $500.00 to any person. [my.10'71-yr.

For sale by JOHN READ, Huntingdon.

W. H. WOODS, W. B. LEAS, JAMES NORTH,
R. MILTON SPEER, DAVID BARRICK.

THE UNION BANK OF HUNTINGDON,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

CAPITAL, PAID UP $100,000,

Solicits accounts from Banks, Bankers, and others. A liberal Interest allowed on time Deposits. All kinds of Securities bought and sold for the usual commission.

Collections made on all points. Drafts on all parts of Europe supplied at the usual rates.

Persons depositing Gold and Silver will receive the same in return, with interest. The partners are individually liable to the extent of their whole property for all deposits.

C. C. NORTH, Cashier.

January 4, 1871.

FOR ALL KINDS OF
PRINTING
GO TO THE
"JOURNAL BUILDING."

Travellers' Guide.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Summer Arrangement.

On and after Monday, May 22d, 1871, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Up Trains. Express	Mail	Stations.	Down Trains. Express	Mail
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
LE 5 40	LE 7 40	Huntingdon	AR 8 44	AR 3 20
5 47	7 47	Long Siding	8 36	3 13
6 00	8 00	McConnellstown	8 19	2 58
6 07	8 12	Pleasant Grove	8 12	2 51
6 19	8 24	Marklesburg	7 58	2 37
6 31	8 36	Coffee Run	7 44	2 23
6 38	8 42	Rough and Ready	7 37	2 16
6 51	8 54	Cove	7 24	2 05
6 56	3 58	Fishers Summit	7 20	2 00
AR 7 11	9 13	Saxton	6 06	1 46
LE 7 39	9 20			
7 46	9 36	Riddlesburg	6 35	1 39
7 53	9 43	Hopewell	6 28	1 23
8 11	10 01	Pipers Run	6 10	1 06
8 31	10 19	Tatesville	5 52	12 47
8 44	10 31	Bloody Run	5 40	12 35
AR 8 50	10 36	Mount Dallas	LE 5 35	12 30

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 7 27	LE 9 25	Saxton	AR 7 05	AR 1 40
7 27	9 40	Coalmont	6 50	1 25
7 30	9 45	Crawford	6 48	1 20
AR 7 40	AR 9 55	Dudley	LE 6 35	LE 1 10
		Broad Top City		

JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

Huntingdon, May 22, 1871.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

Summer Arrangement.

Westward: Mail	Pacific Express	Passenger Way	Mixed Train	Stations	Eastward: Philadelphia Express	Mail	Harrisburg Accom.
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
4 56	.....	10 46	10 46	N. Hamilton	.....	5 10	9 31
5 05	.....	10 58	11 00	Mt. Union	.....	5 01	9 23
5 12	.....	11 05	11 14	Mapleton	.....	4 55	9 15
5 20	.....	11 14	11 28	Mill Creek	.....	4 48	9 07
5 35	5 02	11 30	11 50	Huntingdon	.....	4 43	8 53
5 54	.....	11 50	.....	Petersburg	10 42	4 15	8 35
6 03	.....	12 01	.....	Barree	.....	4 06	8 28
6 10	.....	12 09	.....	Spruce Creek	10 07	4 00	8 21
6 25	.....	12 24	.....	Birmingham	.....	3 46	8 09
6 32	.....	12 33	.....	Tyrone	10 00	3 39	8 02
6 44	.....	12 45	.....	Tipton	.....	3 29	7 52
6 50	.....	12 52	.....	Fostoria	.....	3 23	7 46
6 55	.....	12 58	.....	Bell's Mills	.....	3 18	7 42
7 15	6 10	1 20	2 00	Altoona	10 50	3 00	7 25
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.	A. M.

The Fast Line Eastward, leaves Altoona at 2 35 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 3 34 A. M.

The Cincinnati Express Eastward, leaves Altoona at 5 55 P. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 7 05 P. M.

Pacific Express Eastward, leaves Altoona at 7 10 A. M., and passes Huntingdon at 8 15 A. M.

Cincinnati Express Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 3 20 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 4 45 A. M.

The Fast Line Westward, passes Huntingdon at 7 47 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 8 55 P. M.

The Second Pacific Express Westward passes Huntingdon at 5 22 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 6 30 A. M.

The Local Freight Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 5 45 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 8 50 A. M., carries passengers and connects with Hollidaysburg trains.

NORTH CENTRAL RAILWAY.—On and after May 14th, trains will leave Harrisburg, as follows:

NORTHWARD.

Stations.	Mail	Erie Express	Williamsport Express	Elmira Mail	Buffalo Express
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	
Harrisburg, Leave	1 55	4 35	11 55	2 10	
Williamsport, Arrive	6 25	8 40	4 00	6 55	
Elmira,	10 35			10 55	
	A. M.			P. M.	
Buffalo,	6 25			1 15	
Niagara Falls,	10 00			10 20	

SOUTHWARD.

Stations.	Buffalo Ex	Williamsport Accom.	Pacific Ex	Express	Mail
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Harrisburg, leave	6 38	8 00	11 15	2 30	1 25
Baltimore, arrive		P. M.	P. M.	6 10	6 00
	P. M.	12 30	2 40		
Washington, arrive	1 10	3 40	6 25	8 25	10 00

ALFRED R. FISKE, May 24, 1871. General Supt.

READING RAIL ROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
MONDAY, MAY 15TH, 1871.

Great Trunk Line from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: at 2.40, 8.10, a. m., and 2.00 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 10.05 a. m., 3.50 and 9.30 p. m. respectively. Sleeping Cars accompany the 2.40 a. m. train without change.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a. m. 12.30 noon and 5.00 p. m., Philadelphia at 7.30, 8.50 a. m., and 3.30 p. m. Sleeping Cars accompany the 5.00 p. m. train from New York without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin, Allentown and Philadelphia at 2.40 a. m., 2.00 and 5.00 p. m., connecting with principal way stations; the 5.05 p. m. train connecting for Philadelphia, Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad leave Harrisburg at 3.40 p. m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 4.32, 10.35 a. m., and 4.05 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.30 Noon and 5 00 p. m. and Allentown at 7.20 a. m 12.25 Noon, 2.15, 4.25 and 8.35 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a. m., connecting with similar train on East Penna. Railroad, returning from Reading at 6.20 p. m., stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 9.00 a. m. and 2.30 p. m., Herndon at 10.00 a. m., Shamokin at 5.40 and 11.15 a. m., Ashland at 7.05 a. m., and 12.43 noon, Mahanoy City at 7.15 a. m. and 1.20 p. m., Tamaqua at 8.35 a. m. and 2.10 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.15 a. m. for Harrisburg, and 11.45 a. m., for Pinegrove and Tremont.

Reading Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 5.40 a. m., passes Reading at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.20 a. m. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 5.15 p. m., passes Reading at 7.55 p. m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.40 p. m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 6.30 a. m., returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4.30 p. m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.20 a. m., and 6.15 p. m., for Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Perkiomen Railroad trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 7.17, 9.05 a. m., 3.00 and 6.00 p. m.; returning, leave Schwenksville at 6.30, 8.10 a. m., 12.50 Noon and 4.45 p. m. connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a. m. and 1.15 and 6.45 p. m., returning leave Mount Pleasant at 7.00, 11.25 a. m. and 3.00 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m., 2.05 and 5.32 p. m., returning, leave Downingtown at 6.40 a. m., 12.45 noon, and 5.45 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays: leave New York at 5.00 p. m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m. and 3.15 p. m., (the 8.00 a. m. train running only to Reading,) leave Pottsville at 8.00 a. m., leave Harrisburg at 2.40 a. m. and 2.00 p. m.; leave Allentown at 4.45 p. m. and 8.35; leave Reading at 7.15 a. m. and 9.50 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 5.00 a. m. for New York, at 7.20 a. m. for Allentown, and at 9.40 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets, to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 100 pounds allowed each Passenger.

J. E. WOOTTEN, Asst. Supt. & Eng. Mach'ry.
my.24,'71.]

THE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD will commence running through trains on Monday, 1st proximo.

For the present, the train will leave Cumberland for Pittsburgh at 3.15 A. M., but this will be changed so soon as a Summer Schedule is adopted.

The Accommodation Train will leave at 9 A. M.

D. D. ANGELL, Master of Transportation.
May 28, '71

Miscellaneous.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS
AT WM. MARCH & BRO.'S.

Having purchased the greatest variety of goods ever brought to Huntingdon, they are prepared to give great bargains to those who patronize their establishment. Their stock consists in part of

MUSLINS,
CALICOES,
DELAINES,
GINGHAMS,
FLANNELS, &c.,

at reduced prices. Also a choice selection of Ladies' Dress Goods.

Merinos, figured and plain; Alpacas; Mohair; all wool Delaines; Lusters, Poplins; also a complete assortment of Gentlemen's wear, such as

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERS,
SATINETTS,
JEANS,
COTTONADES,

at astonishingly low prices.

We do not consider it any trouble to show goods, and would be pleased to have the ladies and the public generally call and examine our new stock, which we are determined to sell at the lowest cash prices.

In connection with our other business we have established a first-class

LUMBER YARD,

where all kinds of lumber for building purposes can be had at reasonable rates. Boards, Lath, Shingles, &c., &c., always on hand.

W. W. SHEIBLEY. W. T. HOWARD

MORRISON HOUSE,

OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT

HUNTINGDON, PA.

SHEIBLEY & HOWARD, Prop'rs.
April 5, 1871–1y.

Miscellaneous.

DRUGS!! DRUGS!! DRUGS!!

(Stock New and perfectly Pure,)

J. R. PATTON

Near the Depot, Huntingdon, Pa.

PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY,
NOTIONS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES,
TOBACCO, SEGARS, AND PIPES,

FAMILY GROCERIES.

Crackers, Nuts, Fruits, &c., &c., &c.,

Choice Wines, Brandy, Gin, &c., &c.,

and pure old Monongahela Rye whisky for family medicinal use.

Special care given to filling Prescriptions.

Call at the Depot Drug Store for any and everything you may need in our line.

MEDICINES. MEDICINES.
Jan. 4, '71.

REMOVAL.
READ, PAUSE AND REFLECT.

SEEK NO FURTHER

FOR A CHEAPER, BETTER SELECTED AND MORE FASHIONABLE

STOCK OF CLOTHING,

Than that at

GEORGE F. MARSH'S,

in the second story of Read's new building, on Hill street, cannot be found, besides a fine assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

he is prepared to offer to the public the finest line of

AMERICAN, ENGLISH & FRENCH CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,

ever brought to town, which will be *MADE TO ORDER IN THE LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES,* at rates never before equalled since the war.

Those in want of Clothing will consult their own interest by examining my goods and learning my prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Thankful for past patronage and being determined to guard his customer's interests, he solicits a continuance of the same.

GEO. F. MARSH.
Jan. 4, '71.

1871. 1871

CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS.

H. ROMAN.

NEW CLOTHING,

FOR

SPRING AND SUMMER,

JUST RECEIVED AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material and made in the best workmanlike manner, call a H. Roman's, opposite the Franklin House, in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.
apr 26,'71.

TOWN LOTS
In West Huntingdon for Sale.

Buy Lots From First Hands at

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Purchasers desiring to build, can have very liberal terms as to payments.

Now is the time to invest.

Apply to
R. ALLISON MILLER.
Jan. 4, '71.

H. ROBLEY, *MERCHANT TAYLOR,*

Has removed to one door south of the Bee Hive, on Montgomery street, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line of business.

He has just received a full line of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, OVERCOATINGS,

and he solicits a call from the public, promising to make goods to order, in a workmanlike manner.

NEW STORE.

John Hagey has just returned from the city with a fine assortment of choice goods, consisting in part of

DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, NOTIONS, SHOES, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

and a general variety of white and yellow

QUEENSWARE.

These goods have been carefully bought, in regular houses, and will be sold at reasonable prices, as he has advantages over others, his expenses being trifling.

Every artical usually found in a first-class store will be kept on hand.

Thankful to the public for the very liberal patronage extended to him in the past, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Store on Washington street.
Jan. 4, '71.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

at the Cheap Store of
BENJAMIN JACOBS,
Corner of the Diamond, in Saxton's Building

I have just received a large stock of Ladies' elegant Dress Goods, Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps of all kinds, in endless variety, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children.

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,

Coffee, Teas of all kinds, best and common Syrups, Spices, &c. Tobacco and Segars, wholesale and retail.

These goods will be sold as cheap, if not *cheaper*, than any other house in town. "Quick sales and small profits," is my motto.

Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.
January 4, 1871.

NEW STORE,

NEW GOODS,

and LOW PRICES,

AT 313 HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has opened a Variety Store at No. 313 *Hill* street, where all kinds of goods can be had as cheap as at any other establishment in the county. *His* line of

DRY-GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS, &C.,

is complete, and will be sold at reasonable prices. *He* is agent for the Wilson Sewing Machine.

B. L. SILKNITTER.

MILLINERY STORE.

Mrs. Katy A. Silknitter, has opened a fashionable Millinery and Dress Making establishment at 313½ *Hill* street, and respectfully asks a share of public patronage.

Work will be done in the best style, and satisfaction guaranteed. All kinds of Patterns for sale cheap. She is in receipt of all the latest styles and is prepared to execute all kinds of work in her line in a style that cannot fail to please the most fastidious. Call and examine.
May 24, 1871.

New Advertisements.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED

EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING

BY

J. R. DURBORROW & J. A. NASH.

Office corner of Washington and Bath Sts.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

CIRCULATION 1500.

HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

$2.00 per annum in advance. $2 50 within six months. $3.00 if not paid within the year.

JOB PRINTING:

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE

WITH

NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,

AND IN THE

LATEST AND MOST IMPROVED STYLE,

SUCH AS

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANKS,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.,

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing superior to any other establishment in the county. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed,

J. R. DURBORROW & CO.

Boots, Shoes and Leather.

REMOVED TO THE NORTH EAST
Corner of the Diamond.

CAN'T BE BEATEN!

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a new and splendid stock of

LEATHERS,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.

All of which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices.

Don't forget the new stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Jan. 4, '71.

DOWN WITH PRICES.

WILLIAM AFRICA

has just opened up a large and varied assortment of

BOOTS,
SHOES,
LADIES' GAITERS,
GLOVE KID SHOES,

and a large supply of heavy work, suitable for men and boys, at very low prices.

I have at all times an assortment of

HANDSOME BOOTS AND SHOES

on hand, which will be disposed of at as reasonable rates as the market will admit of. My stock was selected with great care, and I can confidently recommend all articles in my establishment.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of customer work, and orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed in all orders.

WILLIAM AFRICA.
Jan. 4, '71.

LOOK WELL TO YOUR FEET.

Ladies wishing to be supplied with neat and good shoes, will find it to their advantage to call on

DANIEL HERTZLER & BRO.,

at their shop, on Railroad street, opposite the Broad Top Depot, where they can be supplied with almost every style, at moderate prices.

Gentlemen having repairing they wish durably and neatly executed, will be promptly attended to by giving them a call.

Terms CASH.

HERTZLER & BRO.
Jan. 4, '71.

JOHN C. MILLER.

(Successor to C. H. Miller & Son,)

DEALER IN EVERY

VARIETY OF

LEATHER AND

SHOE FINDINGS,

HILL STREET,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Jan. 4, 1871.

Miscellaneous.

THE AMERICAN WASHER!

PRICE, $5 50.

The American Washer Saves Money, Time, and Drudgery.

The Fatigue of Washing Day no longer Dreaded, but Economy, Efficiency, and Clean Clothing, Sure.

In calling public attention to this little machine, a few of the invaluable qualities, (not possessed by any other washing machine yet invented,) are here enumerated.

It is the smallest, most compact, most portable, most simple in construction, most easily operated. A child ten years old, with a few hours' practice, can thoroughly comprehend and effectually use it. There is no adjusting, no screws to annoy, no delay in adapting! It is always ready for use! It is a perfect little wonder! It is a miniature giant, doing more work and of a better quality, than the most elaborate and costly. One half of the labor is fully saved by its use, and the clothes will last one-half longer than by the old plan of the rub board. It will wash the largest blanket. Three shirts at a time, washing thoroughly! In a word, the ablution of any fabric, from a Quilt to a Lace Curtain or Cambric Handkerchief, are equally within the capacity of this *Little Gem!* It can be fastened to any tub and taken off at will.

No matter how deep rooted a prejudice may exist against Washing Machines, the moment this little machine is seen to perform its wonders, all doubts of its cleansing efficacy and utility are banished, and the doubter and detracter at once become the fast friends of the machine.

We have testimonials without end, setting forth its numerous advantages over all others, and from hundreds who have thrown aside the unwidely, useless machines, which have signally failed to accomplish the object promised in prominent and loud-sounding advertisements.

It is as perfect for washing as a wringer is for wringing. The price is another paramount inducement to purchasers, has been placed so low that it is within the reach of every housekeeper, and there is no article of domestic economy that will repay the small investment so soon.

$5.50

All that is asked for this *Great Labor Saver*, is a fair trial. We guarantee each machiue to do its work perfectly,

Sole Agents for the United States,

A. H. FRANCISCUS & CO.,
513 Market St., Philad'a., Pa.

The largest and cheapest WOODEN WARE HOUSE in the United States. aug30-3m.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

SELLING OFF AT COST!

The undersigned now offers to the public his entire stock of Plain and Fancy Furniture, consisting of

BUREAUS, BEDSTEADS,
WASH AND CANDLE STANDS,
CHAIRS, MATTRESSES,

Spring Bed Bottoms, and a great variety of PARLOR & KITCHEN FURNITURE, and Chamber suits of every price and description. Home-made work of the best workmanship offered t city prices. Several different kinds of Spring Bed bottoms constantly on hand. Bargains are offered to all who need furniture, as he is closing out at cost.

Work and sale rooms on Hill street, opposite the Monitor office. JAMES HIGGINS.
jan25,'71.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.

BURCHINELLS'

NEW PLANING MILL.

T. Burchinell & Son having just completed the erection of a first-class Planing Mill at Huntingdon, Pa., are prepared to fill all orders for Building Materials of all kinds, such as yellow and white pine flooring, Weather boarding, Door and Window Frames, Blinds, Sash, Shutters, Doors, Brackets and Scroll Work at shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Wood Mouldings of every description, and turned work in all its varieties. Their mill being situated on the main line of the Penna. Railroad and Canal, they enjoy superior facilities for the shipment of material to all sections of the State.

The senior proprietor of the firm being a practical builder and architect is prepared to furnish plans, specifications and detailed drawings for buildings in whole or in part as may be desired.

All orders promptly and faithfully filled.

Address
T. BURCHINELL & SON.
Huntingdon, Pa.
Jan. 4, '71.

LIME,

From the Kiln of George Taylor, Marklesburg, proven by chemical analysis to be of the best quality, constantly kept and for sale in any quantity, at the depot of the H. & B. T. Railroad.

Apply to Henry Leister, "Broad Top House."
Jan. 4, '71.

A. R. BECK, Fashionable Barber and Hairdresser, Hill street, opposite the Franklin House. All kinds of Tonics and Pomades kept on hand and for sale. [ap19,'71–6m

GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE
For all kinds of printing.

Wharton & Maguire's Column.

H. S. WHARTON. J. M. MAGUIRE.

WHARTON & MAGUIRE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

IN

LEISTER'S NEW BUILDING,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

OFFER VERY GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO

BUILDERS,

IN

GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,

WHITE LEAD, PAINTS OF ALL KINDS,

OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,

And Everything Pertaining to Builders,

—ALSO—

DOTY'S PATENT

WASHING MACHINE

UNIVERSAL

CLOTHES WRINGERS,

TORRY'S PATENT ICE CREAM

FREEZERS,

OF ALL SIZES.

WE ALSO OFFER THE FAMOUS

"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"

COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,

So highly recommended by every person using the same.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR

HEATING AND COOK STOVES,

Of all descriptions, including the

POPULAR

MORNING-GLORY.

—ALSO—

REAPERS AND MOWERS,

HORSE HAY-RAKES,

GUM SPRING GRAIN DRILLS,

PLOUGHS,
SHOVEL MOULDL,
HARROW TEETH,

HORSE SHOES, IRON, &c., &c.

HUBS,
SPOKES,
FELLOES,
SHAFTS,
TONGUES,

SLEIGH RUNNERS AND FENDERS,

SLEIGH ROBES,
STEEL TYRE,

SENECA FALLS AND READING

THIMBLE SKEINS, & PIPE BOXES

Ever before offered in this part of the State.

SEND FOR OUR PRICES

Miscellaneous.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE F
1871.

Through struggle and suffering, at the of multiform agonies, bereavements, devastations American Idea embodied in the preamble to our fat Declaration of Independence approaches its comple alization. The noble, inspiring assertion that "all me created equal," and endowed by their Creator with in able rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happine no longer a glittering generality, a poet's fancy, a pl opher's speculation, but the recognized base of our p cal fabric. The benign Revolution, which dates fro Boston Massacre of 1770, finds its logical completion one century later, in the XVth Amendment, which to the equal political and civil rights of every man bo naturalized in our Republic the shield and defense Federal Constitution. The billows of Caste and Priv may roar and rage around that rock, and may transi seem on the point of washing it away; but its founda are deep laid and steadfast, and the breakers of Rea and Slavery are hurled against and dash their spray t in vain.

We do not underrate the forces of Prejudice and Ar racy. We do not forget that a very large minority American People still hold in their inmost hearts Blacks have no rights which Whites are bound to re We fully appreciate the desperation wherewith all the ring elements of hatred to Republican achievement w combined and hurled against the battlements of Re can ascendency of 1872. We do not doubt that loca cesses, facilitated by Republican feuds and dissensions inspire the charging host with a sanguine hope of vic such as nerved it to put forth its utmost strength i earlier stages of the contests of 1864 and 1868. Y faith is clear and strong that the American People bless God that, on the red battle-fields of our late War, the